Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER 1931.

FIRST DAY—*Thursday, 22nd October 1931.*

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commenced its sittings in the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, at 12 Noon on Thursday, 22nd October 1931, Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, Offg. Dewan, presiding.

A list of the members present is given in Appendix I.

The proceedings began with the reading of the Dewan's Address, as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

I consider it a great privilege to welcome you, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, and to place before you an account of the administration of the State in the year which closed with June last and of the measures since adopted or under consideration.

The Representative Assembly was inaugurated in August 1881 and this is therefore the year of its Golden Jubilee. It is the oldest political institution of elected representatives in India and has contributed in no small measure to the success and high standard of administration of the State. It is fitting that at this Session we should express our gratitude to all those who have helped to build up this institution during the past fifty years and wish for it an even brighter record in the future.

Following the usual practice, the report which I shall present to the Assembly will be in two parts. A brief record of work of all departments is given in the second part and in the first part, which I propose to read now, I shall deal only with the broad features of last year's administration and with the more important of the problems and measures to which it is desirable to invite attention.

Economic Crisis.

The general economic position remains practically unchanged. There is, no doubt, a tendency latterly towards the improvement of prices of some products, but it is still not sufficiently pronounced and it is not possible to feel assured that the upward movement will continue or be maintained. The depression is world-embracing and it has arisen not from the operation of any trade cycle, but from fundamental defects in the financial, economic and political structure of the post-war world. The foundations of credit and confidence have been shaken, and trade, both internal and international, has been thoroughly disorganised. The deplorable plight to which most countries have been reduced is due, in no small measure, to the aftermath of the Great War. Colossal war debts, huge reparation payments, depreciated currencies, excessive outlay on armaments and maldistribution of gold are mainly responsible for the prevailing acute economic distress. It is unfortunate that even countries which had no direct concern with the War should suffer. The world is becoming increasingly inter-dependent in economic intercourse and accordingly the interested actions of a few inflict injury upon all. Eminent authorities hold that the economic and financial *malaise* which has overtaken the world can be cured only by international statesmanship and by the whole-hearted co-operation of the countries with large stakes and heaviest responsibilities for preserving the economic stability of society. We here can contribute nothing to the solution of this problem. We can only hope and pray that God may give disinterested wisdom and courage to those whose business it is to restore the whole economic machine, which is now so badly out of gear, into smooth working order as quickly as possible.

Finances.

Accounts of Last Year.—As you will remember, the revised estimate for last year presented at the June Session anticipated a deficit of Rs. 22 lakhs exclusive of contributions to the loan sinking and depreciation funds amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs. The actual result according to the final account is a deficiency of Rs. 32 lakhs excluding the same contributions. The whole of this excess is due to a further decline in revenue, the heads which have caused this disappointment being Land Revenue, Forests, Excise and Iron Works. The expenditure was less by Rs. 2 lakhs under

Revenue and by Rs. 9½ lakhs under Capital than that taken in the Revised.

Position in the Current Year.—The financial prospects of the current year have, I am sorry to say, worsened since the budget was framed. Under Revenue, fairly cautious estimates were made counting upon the restoration, to some extent at least, of normal conditions and taking also into calculation the large arrears under some of the heads left over for collection this year. Under Expenditure, considerable economies were effected and its standard reduced. A position of equilibrium was thus reached and it was expected that it would be realised. However, the course of revenue in the first three months and the outlook for the rest of the year indicate that the estimates under some heads are too sanguine. The sales of sandalwood oil are slack and the prospects of an increased demand for it are remote. The revenue from Excise is substantially below the budget expectation. Owing to the depression and the consequent contraction in goods traffic and the competition of buses, the revenue from Railways shows a large decline. The budget counted on three-quarters of a lakh of rupees from the water rate on new lands irrigated by the Irwin Canal, but a large part of this amount will not be realised as there was unavoidable delay in the completion of the tunnel works and supply of water. There does not appear to be any reason to anticipate a disappointment under other heads of revenue. The agricultural conditions being favourable and the arrears to be collected being heavy, the realisations under Land Revenue should exceed the budget expectation. The shortages under the heads to which I have referred may be taken at about Rs. 30 lakhs and this sum therefore represents the deficit in the budget of this year, as far as it is possible to form a forecast of it now.

Budget must be balanced.—How the factors which have upset our finances would shape in the future is uncertain and I do not think it would be wise to count upon a speedy restoration of normal conditions. We have had a large deficit last year and the prospect of another deficit this year cannot but cause concern. The re-establishment of budgetary equilibrium is absolutely necessary and Government will employ all possible means for reaching this end, as quickly as possible.

Retrenchments.

This brings me to the subject of retrenchments.

As you know, the Retrenchment Committee was appointed in March last to examine all means of effecting economies and of improving revenues. While the budget for the current year was under preparation, the Committee sent up a number of *interim* recommendations and most of them were accepted and taken into account in framing the budget. The final report of the Committee was received on the 12th August last, and it is now being expeditiously dealt with by Government. The total retrenchments in expenditure recommended by the Committee amount to Rs. 48·70 lakhs and the aggregate improvement in revenues suggested by them is Rs. 4½ lakhs The proposals of the Committee in regard to the improvement of revenues have all been dealt with and accepted, except that in regard to the imposition of fees in Middle Schools. As regards retrenchments, recommendations of the Committee calculated to result in economies to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs were dealt with last year. Since the commencement of the current year, further economies amounting to about Rs. 16 lakhs have been effected.

The Retrenchment Committee examined the whole position and came to the conclusion that the measures recommended by them would be adequate not only for balancing the budget, but also for leaving a surplus of about Rs. 4½ lakhs. The majority of the Committee did not find it necessary to suggest a percentage cut in the salaries of Government officers, as on the revenue estimates assumed by them, which were reasonable at the time, there was no need for a proposal of this kind. They observed that an extreme measure of this nature would only be justifiable in an exceptional emergency. The course of events since they examined this problem has, however, upset their anticipations and the revenues under some of the heads are likely to fall below their estimates. As I have already explained, the deficit to be covered is Rs. 30 lakhs and about half of it has been wiped out by the retrenchments made so far this year, and there is still a gap of about Rs. 15 lakhs, and means must be devised for bridging it. There is very little scope for additional taxation and the only resource left to us for righting our financial position is to effect further economies in expenditure. The expenditure programme of the year has been closely examined and large reductions made in it, but the savings so far effected are insufficient to meet the situation. The only means of effecting a further substantial reduction in the expenditure of the several departments is to contract their

activities; but this is a question of policy which involves financial and administrative considerations and therefore requires careful examination. This question is under investigation, and it will take time to reach decisions about it. The financial necessity which faces us, however, calls for prompt action and in view of this situation it has been decided to effect, as a temporary measure, a reduction in the salaries of Government Officers. The details of this measure of retrenchment are under examination and Government will issue early orders. There are one or two important aspects of this measure to which I should make a special reference. Our scale of salaries is lower than that in British India and the reduction to be now made in them will be in addition to the increased rates of income-tax recently imposed. The sense of security of Government service is vital to the efficiency of the administration and nothing should be done to impair it. A general cut in salaries is a serious modification of the conditions of employment of officers in the public service and should be treated as an exceptional measure which could only be adopted as a temporary expedient in an emergency. The reduction will doubtless cause hardship in many cases but the Services will, I am confident, appreciate the gravity of the occasion which demands drastic economies and make the sacrifice required of them.

The finances of most Governments have been dislocated and they are adopting measures for balancing their budgets. Owing to a substantial fall in revenues, due entirely to the prevailing depression, we have also to take similar action for restoring budgetary solvency. As I have already stated, a number of measures have been adopted to this end and the problem will continue to receive unremitting attention until the position of balance is reached. Apart from the temporary dislocation caused by extraordinary circumstances there is nothing wrong with our financial position.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of Government of the valuable services rendered by the Retrenchment Committee, and in particular, by its Chairman, Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar. The work entrusted to the Committee was difficult and unpleasant and it required considerable time and study on their part. Actuated by a high sense of public duty, the Committee have performed their task with promptness and thoroughness and have made valuable recommendations and suggestions for solving a problem of great complexity and urgency.

Burden of the Subsidy.

We have all read with the deepest interest the press reports of the view expressed by the Federal Finance Sub-Committee regarding the payment of tributes by Indian States to the Government of India. The Sub-Committee has unanimously held that there is no place for contributions of this kind under the new Federal Constitution, that there is no justification for their continuance even now and that only the probability of the lack of adequate Federal resources prevents the recommendation of their immediate abolition. The Committee, we are told, have recognised the existence of cases of real hardship in which they suggest there should be a partial remission forthwith. Sir Mirza M. Ismail rightly pointed out that the expectation of a Federal deficit constituted neither a just nor logical ground for not recommending the immediate abolition of tributes which are as much an anachronism now as under the coming Federation. The case of Mysore is the hardest of all the States paying subsidies and Sir Mirza pointed out, in the course of discussion on this subject, the grave injustice involved by the imposition on the State of an annual subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs paid by us until recently and of Rs. 24½ lakhs still being paid by us. Our contribution is no less than one-third of the total receipts of the Government of India from tributes and this, as he observed, is a crushing burden on our finances. We have been making this excessively heavy contribution for over a century and a quarter and we all hope that Sir Mirza's appeal for the immediate abolition of this impost will meet with that full and prompt response which is so justly due to it but which has so long been withheld. We cannot be too grateful to Sir Mirza for his unwearied efforts to relieve the State of this burden.

Most of the indirect taxes levied by the Government of India are paid by us and these taxes are being steadily increased for some years past and a further enhancement of them has now been announced. The amounts collected from the people of Mysore through these taxes are being taken away by the Government of India for their own purposes. The State has its own financial needs and difficulties but all the taxes paid by the people in the State, are not available for meeting them. This position is very unsatisfactory and it is aggravated by the imposition of the heavy subsidy. Our case, therefore, for the immediate abolition of the subsidy is the strongest and it is to be hoped that the prospect of its complete remission is near.

Seasonal Conditions, Agriculture and Sericulture.

Seasonal Conditions.—The rainfall last year, though slightly below the average, was in most parts of the State adequate and fairly well-distributed and the agricultural conditions were, on the whole, quite satisfactory except for the slump in prices. In the current year, the south-west monsoon was, from the start, satisfactory in the Malnad parts and the rainfall there was both timely and abundant. The Maidan areas did not, however, fare equally well in the early months of the monsoon period and the situation in some parts of Madhugiri, Pavagada and Sira Taluks occasioned anxiety for some time. Happily, however, the whole position improved substantially in September and the Maidan parts also received their share of rains. The agricultural prospects of the year are, therefore, fairly assured and if the north-east monsoon sets in early and proves equally favourable, we may look forward to a good harvest this year.

Land Revenue.—There was an expansion of cultivation by 50,000 acres and the sale of this extent of land assessed at Rs. 56,000, realised a revenue of Rs. 2½ lakhs. The depression in prices and difficulties in disposing of products and the extension of time allowed in some cases for paying assessment, led to a considerable reduction under Land Revenue, the amount collected being only Rs. 116 lakhs against the demand of Rs. 140 lakhs. The cultivation of tea is expanding and the area under it now is 1,000 acres. The Record of Rights Scheme has been extended to 29 taluks. The preparation of the preliminary record has been completed in 23 taluks and arrangements have been made for the writing up and publication of the final record in 8 taluks where *hissa* survey has been completed.

Sericulture.—The year under review was unfavourable for sericulture as there was a heavy fall in the price of silk, and the industry which is mostly a subsidiary occupation for agriculturists, suffered severely in all its branches. There was a perceptible decline in the area under mulberry.

Work of the Department of Agriculture.—The scientific work of the Department of Agriculture relating to demonstration and propaganda continued unaffected by the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions. Work on manurial experiments was continued and it largely confirmed the results reached in previous years and the department is now in

a position to give fairly definite advice regarding the manuring of important crops such as paddy, sugar-cane, arecanut and coffee. Requisitions for advice on the use of manures for various crops are steadily increasing, pointing to the appreciation by agriculturists of the work of the department in this branch of its activity.

An important item of work in connection with coffee is the study of the effect of soil acidity on the growth of the plant. Experiments so far carried out indicate that high acidity and high alkalinity are both prejudicial to coffee and that a neutral condition is most favourable for its growth. Further work on this subject is in progress. The work at the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur has given important results on the breeding and manuring of coffee and on the control of coffee diseases. The experiments conducted at the Station by the Scientific Officer of the United Planters' Association in connection with leaf-disease, dieback and root-rot, have been attended with much success. Based on the work done at the Station, the department is in a position to give useful advice to coffee estates.

The investigation of a number of local fish poisons with reference to their value as insecticides is in progress and it is reported that it holds out promise of considerable practical value.

The fall in the price of arecanut adversely affected the control measures against areca *koleroga* and only 4,000 acres were sprayed as compared with 5,000 in the previous year. The spraying of coffee for the control of black-rot and leaf-disease, on the other hand, expanded and it is estimated that 10,000 acres were sprayed during the year against 6,000 acres in the previous year. Special efforts were made to popularise spraying among small planters with considerable success. Sprayers were lent out to them free of charge and the Revenue authorities arranged for the quick supply of *takavi* loans for the purchase of spraying materials.

Experiments in developing high yielding strains of sugarcane, paddy, *kar* and *hain* ragi, cotton, cocoanut, ground-nut and pepper are in progress and these plant breeding experiments have already yielded valuable results. A number of seed farms have been established for growing and distributing pure strains of ragi.

The soil survey of the Irwin Canal area was conducted by the Agricultural Chemist and the chemical and physical analyses of typical soil samples have been made. This work gives a complete picture of this important tract from the soil

standpoint and should help greatly in the agricultural development of the area.

A beginning has been made in the local manufacture of agricultural implements with a view to cheapen their cost as far as possible and to evolve appliances suited to local conditions.

The number of Village Panchayets engaged in agricultural work rose to 514 from 400 in the previous year.

A scheme of far-reaching importance to which reference might be made is the co-operation between the Mysore University and the Agricultural Department in conducting research work on problems of value to the agriculture of the State. A list of subjects for study has been drawn up and is under examination and it is proposed to start work on some of them, at least, in the near future.

Work of Civil Veterinary Department.—There were two lakhs of inoculations against different kinds of cattle disease compared with 2,30,000 in the previous year and the reduction was due to the lower incidence of rinderpest, which itself might be attributed to the intensive control campaign carried on in the past three years.

Serum Institute.—The main work of the Institute was the preparation of anti-rinderpest serum and *virus* and it supplied in the year to Veterinary Departments outside the State over a lakh of doses of the serum against 2,000 doses in the previous year and this is a striking testimony to the reputation this institution has already gained. The possibility of using goat *virus* as a single inoculation for the control of rinderpest was investigated with results which are distinctly promising and if the further work on this problem, which is in progress, confirms the early results, it will lead to a great cheapening and simplification of measures for the control of rinderpest. A beginning was made with the manufacture of other sera and vaccines and 1,700 doses of hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine were prepared and supplied to the department and also 1,000 doses of black-quarter filtrate for being put to test in the field. Mixtures for the control of intestinal parasites of sheep were also prepared, tested and distributed.

Industrial Concerns.

Bhadravati Iron Works.—I think it is desirable that a full statement should be made regarding the Iron Works. I shall briefly review the position of the Works

and indicate the policy proposed to be adopted in regard to them.

This concern is the largest industrial undertaking of the State. The investment on it is about Rs. 240 lakhs inclusive of the amount written off the capital. It has now been in operation for about 10 years during which period the prices of iron and chemical products manufactured by the concern have steadily fallen and the loss on working in this period is about Rs. 36 lakhs. The investment has, so far, been entirely unproductive and the interest on capital supplied to the concern from the commencement is about Rs. 125 lakhs. In one form or another the undertaking has cost the State about Rs. 4 crores and it has imposed a severe strain on the finances of the State, and judged financially, it has so far been a failure.

The question for consideration is: What should be done with the Works? The alternatives are: permanent closure, temporary shut-down or partial operation. All these alternatives involve loss and the case is therefore one of choosing the course which involves the least loss. The choice is again complicated by the uncertainty in regard to the outlook for the iron and steel industry in the future. The Board of Management have considered and are still considering most seriously what would be the best course to adopt and they have sought for assistance from every quarter likely to give them helpful advice. The alternative of permanent closure is countenanced by no adviser. The election of the second alternative of temporary shut-down would result in the loss of the market for products so laboriously built up by the Works. The rival concerns would capture this market and it would be difficult to re-establish business again. The period of shut-down being uncertain, it is not easy to decide how the skilled staff of the Works should be dealt with and if it is disbanded, it would be difficult to build up another organisation without loss of much time and money. We are left only with the alternative of partial operation and the Board of Management have, after full examination, recently decided upon adopting it and pursuing a course of action calculated largely to minimise loss and keep the Works going. Commencing from the next month, the chemical plant will be shut down as there is no demand for the products of wood distillation and the furnace will be operated with charcoal made in the forests. During the monsoon months, from June to October, when it will not be possible to arrange for supply of charcoal from the

forests, the operation of the furnace will be stopped. There is a fairly steady stream of orders for pipes and it is proposed therefore to continue to work the pipe foundries. As the result of these modifications in the operation of the Works, it is expected that the loss will be largely reduced. I may add that, in addition to economies amounting to over a lakh of rupees made last year, further retrenchments resulting in a saving of another lakh in a full year have recently been made.

So much about the position of the Works now and in the immediate future. This, however, is not the whole problem. If the Works are to be kept going, it is essential that we should have a permanent policy for shaping its future. I may state in this connection that India produces over a million tons of iron more than it can consume and requires over a million tons of steel in addition to what it produces and this demand is now met from imports. The obvious solution suggested by this situation is the conversion of surplus iron into steel. We have been advised that we could produce steel at a cost which would enable us to sell it in territories, favourably situated for supply from our Works at least, without loss, even if we cannot earn a profit. The scheme of manufacturing steel which appears to be the only solution of the difficulty has been examined and is still being examined. We shall take the best possible advice and finally decide upon adopting this course, only if we feel assured that it is really calculated to give a more favourable complexion to the Works.

As I have already stated, a large sum of money has been spent on the concern and valuable experience in the highly technical business of iron metallurgy has been acquired by the staff of the Works which is entirely locally recruited. Every possible effort should, I think, be made to see that some value is obtained for the heavy investment made on the concern and that the technical training given to the staff at great cost does not go in vain.

The problem that confronts the Board of Management and Government is a most difficult one and I can only say on behalf of them both that every possible endeavour is being made to improve the financial condition of the Works. It is fully realised that the position of a commercial concern must be judged by its financial result and that there can be no other test of its success or failure.

Sandal Oil Factory.—The oil distilled from sandalwood is used for perfumery purposes and it is there-

fore a luxury article, the demand for which is very slack in periods of trade depression. The market for this product has, therefore, largely contracted for some time past and our net revenue from this source has declined. In view of the existing position, it was found possible to manufacture all the quantity of oil, for which there is likely to be a demand, at only one factory and the factory at Bangalore was accordingly closed; the whole work being concentrated at the Mysore factory. The total sales during the year amounted to 155,000 lbs. against 194,000 lbs. in the previous year and the net income was less by Rs. 4 lakhs. Japan was buying from us fairly large quantities of oil every year, but there has latterly been a substantial falling off in the demand of this country and the causes which have contributed to this decline are under investigation.

The factory is conducting experiments in distilling products like *davana* and vetivert and also some flowers which yield essential oils possessing perfumery value and is taking action to ascertain the market for these oils.

Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.—Government have guaranteed a loan of Rs. 13 lakhs obtained by the Mills from the Bank of Mysore and owing to default in payment of interest, the debt has increased to about Rs. 16 lakhs. The management of the Mills was found to be unsatisfactory and in view of the interest of Government in the concern, it has become necessary for them to assume responsibility for working it and to pay up the Bank debt.

Minor Concerns.—The results of working of the Soap Factory during the year were very gratifying. The total sales exceeded Rs. 4½ lakhs compared with less than Rs. 3 lakhs in the previous year. After providing for interest and depreciation the Factory made a profit of over a lakh of rupees as against half a lakh in the year before. To meet the growing demand for soaps, the equipment of the Factory has been enlarged.

The buildings for the Porcelain Factory have been completed and all the machinery installed. The construction of the kiln will soon be finished and the manufacture of insulators for meeting the requirements of the Electrical Department, started. A trial charge, in the electrical kiln of the Indian Institute of Science, of articles made from local raw materials has given satisfactory results.

The building for the Silk Weaving Factory has been completed and the machinery is under erection. The construction of the building for dyeing and finishing purposes is in progress

The efforts of the Electrical Department in the manufacture of small motors and transformers have yielded encouraging results and it is proposed to make, in the first instance, in the workshop of the department, transformers required for distribution lines instead of importing them from outside.

The Lac Factory of the Forest Department is another minor industrial concern. The field work in the year was quite satisfactory, and the quantity of lac collected was 1,300 maunds against 1,000 in the previous year. There was however, practically no demand for this material and the small sales made realised poor prices. It was possible to sell only two products, namely, sealing wax and lac polish, and they realised about Rs. 5,000.

Irrigation Works.

Krishnarajasagara Works.—The Krishnarajasagara Works constitute a combined hydro-electrical and irrigational project of great magnitude costing nearly Rs. 5 crores. The estimated expenditure on the Dam and connected works amounts to Rs. 250½ lakhs and the outlay incurred to end of last year was Rs. 230 lakhs. The electrical and irrigational shares of the cost of the Dam may be taken as about equal. The two low level canals drawn from the Dam and extensions of channels above the Reservoir have cost Rs. 30 lakhs and 22,000 acres are irrigated by them. The Irwin Canal with its two branches designed to irrigate 120,000 acres is expected to cost Rs. 198 lakhs. The total irrigational part of the outlay on the scheme is about Rs. 3¼ crores and this investment will go on gradually yielding the revenue expected from it.

In the year under review, the masonry works connected with the waste weir of the Dam were completed and automatic and lift gates arranged to be fixed up.

On the Irwin Canal all the important works including the tunnel were finished. The Maddur branch of the Irwin Canal is ready for irrigating 22,000 acres. The first part of the Irwin Canal, including the tunnel and the Maddur branch, was expected to cost Rs. 139¼ lakhs but the revised estimate for the work shows that the actual outlay will not only be kept within the estimate but will also show a saving of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

An estimate for Rs. 68¾ lakhs for the Cauvery branch of the Canal for irrigating 63,000 acres was sanctioned and

the work put in hand. On account, however, of financial stringency, the progress of this work has had to be somewhat slowed down.

The Irwin Canal supplies water to an area hitherto practically dry and its irrigation has been made possible by the expenditure of a very large sum of money. It is therefore necessary that the best possible use of the water should be made. With this object, Government are arranging to afford assistance to raiyats for growing valuable crops. A farm for supplying high yielding sugar-cane and paddy seed has been started and it is proposed to expand it with a view to meet, as far as possible, the seed needs of the area. Work on the testing of crops such as cotton, soy-beans, ragi, potatoes, chillies and tobacco will also be taken up on this farm, to find out which of these crops will prove suitable as semi-dry crops in this area. It is also under consideration to afford facilities to raiyats for obtaining implements and proper manures for cultivating their lands to the best advantage.

Rajasevasakta Diwan Bahadur K. R. Seshachar, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works, will soon be handing over charge of his office to his successor. Mr. Seshachar has been associated with this project from its inception and has been the head of this branch of the Public Works Department for about eight years. The Dam is almost complete, the very difficult work of tunnelling nearly two mi es has been successfully carried out, the Maddur branch of the Irwin Canal is ready for service and work on the Cauvery branch is in progress. This scheme is one of the great achievements of Mysore Engineers and Mr. Seshachar has given of his best to it and his ability, zeal and initiative have contributed in no small measure to its success. Even in his retirement, Mr. Seshachar will continue to take interest in this project, as he has agreed to serve as a member of the committee appointed to advise Government in regard to the agricultural development of the area irrigated by it.

Other Irrigation Works.—Eight large tank or anicut works, costing from Rs. 1 to Rs. 4 lakhs each, were in progress. The work on the Anjanapur Reservoir, estimated to cost nearly Rs. 18 lakhs, is going on, though somewhat slowly, owing to the limitation of grant under present conditions. According to the scheme of restoration of minor tanks, 80 works were completed. Service in the channels under the Herige tank and in the first 2½ miles of the Kudlur left bank channel was started.

Hydro-Electric Works.

With the completion of the Seventh Installation at Sivasamudram, the total generating capacity of this station is 46,000 Horse Power. The power actually generated in the year under review was 170 million units against 166 in the previous year. The demand for electrical energy, both for power and lighting installations, is steadily expanding. Energy was supplied in 1930-31 to 436 new power installations and to 1,650 new lighting installations and the number of street lights increased by nearly 900. At the close of the year, the total number of power installations was 1,317, of lighting installations, 15,042 and of street lights, 9,357.

The gross revenue of the department was Rs. 50½ lakhs against Rs. 47½ lakhs in the previous year and the increase was due to the additional demand for power at all centres of consumption.

A number of important works were in progress or were completed in the year, and the more important of them may be mentioned. The transmission line from Bangalore to the new Water Supply Works at Thippagondanahalli was completed and service was given to the Works in August 1930. This transmission line was also extended from Thippagondanahalli to Chennapatna *via* Closepet, with a view to have two lines of supply and thus assure a continuity of service to the Water Works. The transmission line between Sivasamudram and Mysore is an old one, and its renewal is overdue. The re-construction of this line was, therefore, sanctioned and the work started.

Rural Electrification.—The work of the Electrical Department in expanding the market for power in rural areas and in making it available for agricultural and other purposes, requires special mention. There were 250 irrigation pumps in service at the close of last year and the advantages of using power for this purpose are being appreciated by raiyats and applications for pumping installations are increasing. For popularising the use of power pumps, the rate for supply of energy was reduced from one and a half annas to one anna a unit. The electrification of small towns and villages is making steady progress. The supply of power was given in the year to Anekal, French-Rocks, Melkote, Mandya, Kodiyala and Ganjam. The works connected with the electrification of Dodballapur, Chickballapur, Krishnarajpuram and Varthur are in progress. Schemes for the electrification of 42 more places are under

investigation. In some of these cases, however, power has to be taken over fairly long distances and this puts up the cost of projects. The demand for power is, however, growing and there is no doubt that rural electrification will make rapid progress in the near future. In many places, there is also scope for the use of power for irrigational pumping and for cottage industries, like power-loom weaving, in addition to that for lighting and the prospects of the use of power in rural areas for improving the amenities of life and also for promoting occupational activities there, are promising.

Water Supply Works.

The largest water supply project under construction is the new Bangalore Water Works Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50½ lakhs and the expenditure on it in the year was Rs. 16½ lakhs. The whole length of 14 miles of cast iron pipes required for this scheme was supplied by the Bhadravati Iron Works. Orders for pumping machinery, filters and steel pipes have been placed.

Other important water works in progress or completed in the year were the Hunsur Water Works, the improvement of the water supply of the Mysore City and of the Kolar Town and the replacement of a portion of the rising main of the K.G.F. Water Works. The Department of Industries and Commerce bored 28 tube wells and most of them were successful in tapping supplies of water.

Buildings and Bridges.

The State Life Insurance Office and the Serum Institute at Bangalore, the Lalitha Mahal at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Tiptur were completed. The construction of the hospital buildings at Chickmagalur and Hassan made good progress and the hospital at Hassan was shifted to the new building.

Among the new buildings sanctioned and in progress may be mentioned a new Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, and a recreation hall for the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, a building for the Silk Dyeing and Finishing plant and the addition of a first floor to the Ayurvedic College building at Mysore.

The construction of a bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur made substantial progress and it is expected to be opened for traffic in a few months. The work on the bridge across the Hemavati at Akkihebbal was started in the year.

Railways.

The total length of railways and tramways in the State excluding the broad gauge line from Bangalore to Bisanatham is 775 miles consisting of 10 miles of broad gauge, 575 miles of metre gauge, and 190 miles of narrow gauge. The prevailing economic depression seriously reduced the earnings of the railways. Compared with the previous year, the falling off in the income was nearly Rs. 9 lakhs. The decline in goods traffic is the result of trade depression while that in passenger traffic is attributed largely to the competition of buses running parallel to railway lines The expansion of the means of transport is, of course, necessary for improving trade and for facilitating the movement of people, but it would not obviously be in the public interests to permit any competition between railways and buses to the prejudice of the former. A large amount of public money has been invested on railways—the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 5½ crores—and it is only fair that there should be a reasonable return on it. Buses cannot handle goods traffic on any large scale nor deal conveniently with long distance traffic, either goods or passenger. The general transport service which railways alone can render, should not, in the public interests, be permitted to be prejudiced by buses and it is necessary, therefore, that the spheres of work of these two kinds of public conveyance should be kept separate as far as possible and this question is now under consideration.

A number of works calculated to improve railway service were carried out in the year and among these may be mentioned the re-modelling of the Goods and Loco. Yard at Mysore, the electrification of the station building and platform at Mandya, the re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga Section with heavier rails on new sleepers, the construction of a number of coaches and wagons and the equipment of the Central Workshops with additional machinery to turn out more work. The metre gauge section from Ragihosahalli to Arasalu was opened for traffic in the year and the extension of the line beyond Arasalu to Anandapuram, a distance of nearly 10 miles, was sanctioned and the work of construction started.

Mr. H. S. Aers, Loco., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, died suddenly in September last. He was a capable officer and did much to build up the Railway Workshop, and his death is a great loss to the Railway Administration.

Forests.

The Forest Department has, for some years past, been devoting systematic attention to the formation of plantations with a view to add to its assets of economic value. 900 acres were successfully stocked in the year under review with nursery-grown teak seedlings and 2,000 acres of Maidan forests with fuel and other minor forest product plants. A large area was planted with fuel species in the Bhadravati Division to meet the firewood requirements of the Iron Works. The sowing of sandal seeds was also carried out on an extensive scale. Twenty-six miles of new roads were made to facilitate the transport of forest products. Owing to the prevailing slump, sales of forest products were slack and the department was able to dispose of only 5½ lakhs of c.ft. of timber of different kinds against 6 lakhs in the previous year. 70,000 creosoted sleepers were supplied to the Railway Department and 5,000 *balgi* and other treated poles to the Electrical Department for use on transmission and distribution lines. The revenue of the department excluding that from the sale of sandalwood oil was Rs. 15¼ lakhs against Rs. 18½ lakhs in the previous year. The exploitation of sandal is limited to the collection of dry wood and the quantity brought to the *kotis* was nearly 3,500 tons, of which 1,500 tons were issued to the Sandal Oil Factory for distillation. The leather industry being much depressed, the realisations from tanning bark leases were very low. A number of problems of economic value to the department are under investigation and among these may be mentioned the extraction of oils from seeds of several trees hitherto not used and the study of the seasoning properties of different kinds of timber.

Education.

The total number of both private and public institutions was 8.315 with a strength of 3·2 lakhs as against 8,358 with a strength of 3·3 lakhs in the previous year. An additional High School, a Municipal Institution, was opened at Bowringpet in the Kolar District. As an experimental measure, the employment of Kannada as the medium of instruction has been authorised in certain High Schools. Thirty-six Incomplete Middle Schools were converted into Complete Middle Schools and 164 Incomplete Schools reduced to the Primary Standard with permission in the case of some to prepare and present candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. The Elementary Education Regulation was

brought into force with effect from 1st January 1931 and 12 Local Education Authorities have been constituted: 8 for the districts, 2 for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, 1 for the town of Tumkur and 1 for the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area. School Boards have been formed as required by the Regulation and rules framed defining the powers and duties of the Boards. The District Educational Officers have been appointed as School Board Officers under the Regulation.

The Medical College was moved to Mysore and located in the new building intended for it. The students' strength of the University was 2,798 as against 3,227 in the previous year and the decrease was chiefly in the Degree classes. The number of women students was 62 in the Constituent Colleges including the Medical College and 69 in the Intermediate Colleges. The Intermediate Examination of the Mysore University was recognised by the Lucknow and Nagpur Universities and the M.B. & B.S. Degree by the Government of Bengal. Three graduates of the Mysore University were successful at the I.C.S. examination.

Public Health and Medical Institutions.

Public Health.—The State continued to receive in the year the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. Cholera prevailed in a large number of places and the Mysore District was the worst affected and the Mysore City suffered more than other places. All possible measures for arresting the spread of the disease were taken. In addition to hankanisation, chlorination of sources of drinking water was tried for the first time and it was found to be an effective remedy for checking the disease. Nearly a lakh of persons were inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine. In some places where the arrangement of mass inoculation was adopted, the epidemic practically ceased within about a week. The Rural Health Unit at Mandya, the Hook-worm Control Units in the districts of Kadur and Hassan, and the Malarial Stations in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and at Mudigere, Nagenhalli and Hiriyur continued their work in the year.

Medical Institutions.—One maternity hospital and nine dispensaries were newly opened and there were 273 medical institutions at the close of the year. The Mysore District Board has undertaken to finance from its resources, without any aid from Government, a few dispensaries conducted on a modest scale and one such dispensary started work at

Kabbanahalli. The total number of patients treated in all the institutions was 44 lakhs, of whom a lakh were in-patients, against 40 lakhs and 40,000 in the previous year. The new wards endowed by Mr. Munivenkatappa and Dharmaprakasa Mr. Banumaiah in the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium were opened for admission of in-patients.

Co-operative Societies.

There were 2,213 societies at work at the close of the year. The department devoted special attention to assisting the societies to recover their dues. A large number of societies did valuable work by way of supplying improved agricultural implements, manures and seeds to their members. There was no increase in the number of house-building societies and their operations were also limited owing to the difficulties of getting additional finance. The Apex Bank as the central financing institution of the co-operative movement continued to do good work. The number of societies affiliated to it now stands at 916 and the total amount lent by it to them is about Rs. 26½ lakhs. The Bank's deposit funds increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs. The number of societies formed for helping the depressed classes was 274 with a membership of 6,000 and a working capital of a lakh rupees.

The Land Mortgage Bank has now a membership of 529, of which 22 are ordinary co-operative societies and 10 land mortgage societies. The subscribed share capital of the Bank is Rs. 63,000, of which Rs. 38,000 have been paid up. The debenture capital of the institution now amounts to Rs. 2,33,000. The Bank advanced in the year under review Rs. 66,000 in 24 cases. The sphere of work of the Land Mortgage Bank has been extended by including within it the taluks of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura, Kunigal, Hassan and Alur, and arrangements are in progress for starting land mortgage societies in these places.

Hopeful Outlook.

If we look at the State by itself, we see nothing wrong with the conditions obtaining in it. Thanks to favourable monsoons, our agriculture, which is our mainstay, is quite satisfactory. Nothing too has also happened to disturb the industrial and commercial pursuits of the people. And yet, we are suffering because of troubles having their origin

elsewhere. It is to an improvement in the economic position outside that we should look for relief, and we should therefore see what are the prospects of emerging from the crisis through which we are passing. In the encircling gloom it is no doubt difficult to see clearly the trend of events and say how and when normal conditions would be restored. I do not, however, think that the prevailing depression should create a depression of spirits in us. I believe there are grounds for hope to hearten us to expect a bright future. There is no reason to feel despondent about the political future of India. Most earnest attempts are being made to solve the constitutional problem by the method of settlement by agreement between India and Great Britain. If the efforts succeed, as it is the prayer of us all that they should, it will be a lesson to humanity for composing international differences by peaceful means. Unwearied attempts are being made at disarmament and for a substantial reduction of the military bills of nations which are ruining their tax-payers. The economic crisis has brought home to all the nations, as nothing else could have done, their inter-dependence in the economic sphere. Great creditor countries have been taught the lesson that the prosperity of their debtors is essential for the recovery of their debts and for selling their products. The application of science to agriculture and industries has led to improvements in production, unknown before. We hear of over-production and of measures taken to destroy commodities for bolstering up prices. An increase in the production of the necessaries of life is certainly a matter for congratulation and there can be no real over-production until poverty and want are banished. The world can become more prosperous only by producing more wealth and not by placing restrictions on its production or by destroying the wealth produced. We may well hope that the obviousness of this view will be increasingly appreciated. The debacle which has occurred in the sphere of finance has also its lessons for all. The belief that the incomes of Governments can go on increasing without limit has received a rude shock. Material progress depends, after all, upon the means available for achieving it and in undertaking large programmes of improvement or development, it is not safe for Governments to be too sanguine about their future means. A policy of cautious advancement is the safest and best in the long run. More than all, the lesson has been impressed upon all, that economy in public expenditure should receive the foremost consideration, and that the best part of efficiency is economy.

I think the disorders from which the world is suffering are but temporary and that they will pass away. We need have no doubt that the march of material progress will soon resume its onward course and that the present troubles will prove a blessing in disguise by drawing attention to defects in aims and methods which require to be remedied. It is in this spirit that we should look at the future and this attitude by itself will contribute, in no small measure, to helping us to tide over the present troubles and to shape a future, stable in its financial and economic foundations, equitable in the distribution of the increasing production of wealth and harmonious in international relations.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

PART II

Land Revenue.

Agricultural conditions during the year under review were quite satisfactory. The rainfall for the State as a whole, though slightly below the average, was evenly distributed and seasonal. The *mungar* and monsoon rains early this year were somewhat in defect; but the later rains have dispelled all anxiety.

Public health was fairly good and live-stock had generally a favourable year. Agricultural labour found adequate employment.

New land to the extent of 49,598 acres assessed at about Rs. 56,150 were taken up during the year, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2·20 lakhs on sales. Out of 81,16,062 acres in occupation, 66,38,685 acres were actually cropped, paddy and ragi showing an increase of 21,340 and 22,598 acres respectively. Yields of all kinds of agricultural produce were good and the markets were well supplied.

But the slump in prices continued throughout the year and the result was reflected in the revenue collections which showed a considerable drop. Out of a total demand of Rs. 139·92 lakhs under Land Revenue, only Rs. 116·18 lakhs were collected. Concessions were shown to the raiyats by way of grant of extension of time for payment of instalments and of consideration in the execution of revenue processes. Remission of nearly Rs. 17,500 was sanctioned in the case of some villages in the Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and the question of grant of remission on lands irrigated by *talapariges* in the Tumkur District is under consideration.

During the year a few changes in revenue administrative divisions were introduced. In view of the importance and the progress in development of work in the Irwin Canal area, a new taluk was constituted with headquarters at Maddur, to which three hoblis from Mandya and one from Malvalli were transferred. The sub-taluk at Periyapatna was ordered not to be abolished in response to the urgent

representation of the people of the area. The channel hobli of Hiriyur Taluk was abolished and there were inter-transfers of some villages between Chintamani and Sidlaghatta Taluks and between Tumkur and Kortagere Taluks as a matter of convenience for people of these areas.

The scheme of settling the Adikarnataka classes on land and giving them a proprietory interest in it is making very satisfactory progress. An extent of 9,763 acres was granted to them during the year. In addition to the concessions already allowed in such cases, the question of excusing them from the charges for putting up boundary marks is being considered. There are already a number of co-operative societies which are providing current agricultural finance to these people.

Tea cultivation is slowly expanding, nearly 300 acres having been newly planted with this crop during the year. The total acreage under this crop at the close of the year was nearly 1,000. At the request of coffee-growers and in view of the depression in the coffee industry, Government have, as a temporary measure, directed that the minimum upset price for coffee lands be reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20 per acre.

The Record of Rights Scheme has now been extended to 29 taluks. The preparation of the preliminary records has been completed in the case of about 23 taluks and arrangements made for the writing up and publication of the final Record of Rights.

The total revenue derived from the sale of provincial toll gates for 1931-32 was Rs. 1,62,803 as against an income of Rs. 1,82,502 for the year 1930-31, the fall being mainly due to trade depression.

There were 216 village forests working at the beginning of the year. Twenty were newly constituted and two were abolished during the year leaving a total of 234 village forests at the end of the year.

A Special Forest Range Officer was appointed to develop the scheme of village forests and to put the existing village forests on a satisfactory basis. He was first deputed to the Kolar District and then to the Mysore District. After studying the working of certain village forests in those districts, he prepared the working plans of some of the village forests, which were approved by the Deputy Commissioners. Instructions were issued to the Amildars to take action on the lines suggested by the Special Ranger for the improvement of these forests. A sum of Rs. 650 was

sanctioned for their improvement in the Kolar District during the year.

As the Tank Panchayets have not been functioning satisfactorily, the question of transferring the Tank Panchayet work to Village Panchayets is under consideration.

1,740 co-operative society decrees involving Rs. 2,96,817 were pending execution at the beginning of the year and 1,997 decrees of the value of Rs. 3,42,688 were received during the year, bringing the total number of decrees to 3,737 of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,39,505. Out of these, 1,884 decrees involving Rs. 3,16,990 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,853 decrees of the value of Rs. 3,22,515 at the end of the year. Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed during the year for execution of decrees in the taluks of Bangalore City, Channapatna, Tiptur, Kunigal, Tumkur, Shimoga and Tarikere. They executed 325 decrees of the value of Rs. 83,214.

During the year under report, the *potgi* of the village officers in parts of 9 taluks of the State was revised, resulting in a net increase of the remuneration by Rs. 6,393-4-0 in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, while in the districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug there was no revision.

Forests.

The prevailing trade depression has seriously affected the financial results of operation of the Forest Department. The timber market was extremely dull throughout the year while there was practically no demand for lac, tanning bark and other minor forest products. The industry that has suffered the worst is the tanning industry on account of the continuous fall in prices realised in the weekly auction sales in London.

In the Mysore District, a first attempt was made to produce charcoal for supply to the Mysore City. An area covering about 884 acres was planted with teak seedlings and it is gratifying to note that teak planting on such a large scale has been successful and the cost of forming these plantations has been reduced.

The work of re-stocking Maidan forests received considerable attention. Cinchona cultivation was started on the Bababudans during the year. In all, 1,982 acres were stocked with economic and fuel species. In the Bhadravati Division, a large area was planted with fuel species, chiefly Casuarina and Sissoo, to meet the requirements of the Iron Works.

Five blocks with an aggregate area of 7·32 square miles were notified as State Forests during the year while an area of 1·13 square miles was disafforested. The total area of State Forests and Plantations stood at 3,401·34 square miles at the end of the year.

Twenty-nine blocks with an area of 71·46 square miles were notified as reserved land under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation and two blocks with an area of ·91 square miles were notified under Section 35.

Under Village Forests, 17 blocks with an area of 2·52 square miles were constituted and two blocks with an area of ·43 square miles were disafforested.

Three forests and 30 plantations comprising an area of 117 square miles were surveyed during the year against 80 square miles during the previous year. The alignment of khedda lines was completed and the survey of lands given out for cultivation in the Chamarajanagar forest was attended to.

One hundred and twenty miles of permanent forest demarcation lines and 80 miles of preliminary lines were cut, while nearly 19 miles of old lines were repaired during the year.

Ten acres of cardamom and 6 acres of *alale* plantations in the Hassan District and 45 acres of *kiralbogi* in the Shimoga Division were also formed during the year.

The total cost incurred under artificial reproduction amounted to Rs. 97,330-4-8.

The quantity of firewood collected in the Bhadravati and Shimoga Divisions during the year was 63,080 and 21,270 tons respectively, and 1,29,525 tons of fuel were supplied to the Iron Works from both the divisions.

Out of the timber cut and collected by Government agency, a quantity of 4,48,642 c.ft. was sold during the year besides 68,823 sleepers and 5,097 *balgi* and jungle-wood poles. A revenue of Rs. 10,45,326 was realised from these sales. In addition, about one lakh c.ft. of timber sold to purchasers on licenses fetched Rs. 30,115; 126,881 c.ft. of timber valued as Rs. 1,94,833-10-0 were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields, 31,614 sq. ft. and 6,753 running feet of timber were sawn in the Sagar Division and carted to Jog and Nagenahalli Depots for sale.

The total quantity of sandalwood collected in all the *kotis* of the State during the year was 3,485 tons while the quantity supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory was 1,431 tons.

There were no auction sales of tanning bark during the year. The total revenue realised under Tanning Bark and Minor Forest Produce amounted to Rs. 80,261-11-10.

The area attempted to be protected from fire was 3,327·79 square miles, of which 3,295·67 square miles were successfully protected and the cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 40,034-6-0.

The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 20,50,838; out of this Rs. 15,28,728 were actually collected and a sum of Rs. 38,995 was written off the accounts; the balance that was left unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 4,83,115.

In addition to the saw mill at Shimoga, another saw mill was started at Kalkere during the year. For want of a saw grinder and an experienced mechanic, the progress of work there was slow. On account of the dullness of the timber market and for want of space for stocking sawn materials, the saw mill at Shimoga was temporarily closed from 1st February 1931. The mill worked for 178 days and about 43,353 c.ft. of timber were sawn. Air seasoning experiments on a modest scale were carried out in the Shimoga mills, and a furniture factory was opened and attached to it with a view to make use of the sawn timber of smaller dimensions and wood of inferior kinds. Articles such as tables, chairs, cots, almirahs, etc., manufactured here are finding a ready sale.

The creosoting plant worked for 284 days and the main work done there consisted in the treatment of railway sleepers. 68,283 creosoted sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways and to the Iron Works at Bhadravati from the Mysore, Shimoga and Bhadravati Divisions. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1,19,960-14-0 and the realisations from sales amounted to Rs. 4,37,403.

Manufacture of charcoal by the portable kiln method and by utilising the firewood and lantana available in the forests of the Bangalore District, was continued during the year. A quantity of 7,052 maunds of dry lantana yielded an outturn of 2,756 maunds of charcoal. Though the cost of production has been appreciably reduced, the selling rate leaves very little margin of profit to the department.

The entire quantity of washed lac amounting to 1,002 maunds, 784 maunds of lac dust and 1,038 maunds of crude lac remained unsold. The Lac Factory is engaged in manufacturing different kinds of polish and sealing wax. A number of other experiments, such as bleaching of lac, manufacture of lacquer paints and manufacture *dhuma*

oil and polish are in progress. The total realisations of the Lac Factory amounted to Rs. 5,208-9-6.

Several measures were adopted for economising the expenditure of the department. The posts of the Additional Working Plan Officer and the Forest Survey Officer have not been filled up, the Working Plan Officer being put in charge of both the working plan and survey works. The appointment of Accounts Assistant was abolished. The sandal *koti* at Hunsur was closed during the year. The idea of constructing a new building for the sandal *koti* at Bangalore was given up and the Bangalore sandal *koti* was shifted to the Sankey's Lodge in which the Sandalwood Oil Factory was formerly located.

The settlement of Mahratta Kunbis continued to receive the attention of the department and two families consisting of 6 adults were newly settled during the year, raising the total number of families to 305. The kunbis are given vocational training chiefly in rattan work and basket making.

The settlement of Adikarnatakas in the Jogimatti State Forest in the Chitaldrug District continued during the year. The 20 Sholigar families started in 1928-29 in Mandikai and Bedaguli villages in Chamarajanagar forest are reported to be doing well.

The co-operative societies started for the benefit of Kunbis in Sagar and of Kurubars in Heggaddevankote forests are working satisfactorily.

Excise Department.

The revenue of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 71,50,107 against Rs. 74,75,424 in the preceding year. There was a noticeable decline in the consumption of liquors of all kinds during the year resulting in the shrinkage of revenue to the extent of Rs. 5½ lakhs under duty on liquors and tax on trees.

Fifty-seven shops of all kinds were closed during the year. 3,578 cases of offences as against 3,301 of the preceding year were registered, out of which 610 were of heinous offences. The number of illicit distillation cases increased from 191 to 244.

A sum of Rs. 1,810 was paid to the Bangalore Temperance Federation for temperance propaganda work.

The posts of District Excise Officers of Shimoga and Hassan were abolished with effect from 1st July 1931, as

also two ranges and one sub-range. The number of posts of Probationary Inspectors was also reduced from 3 to 1 with effect from the same date.

Income-tax Department.

During the year under report, 9,723 notices were issued to individuals and companies calling for returns of income, of which 9,572 were served. Assessments were made in 5,647 cases during the current year as against 5,595 cases in the previous year.

The net ordinary demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 8,74,927 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,41,822 under Super-tax against Rs. 9,26,368 and Rs. 3,68,748, respectively, in the previous year. The total collections including the collections of tax at source and miscellaneous collections, amounted to Rs. 9,90,000 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,31,000 under Super-tax, against the revised estimates of Rs. 9,55,000 and Rs. 3,35,000, respectively.

The following amendments of the Regulation and Rules were brought into force:—

(1) The Income-tax (Amendment) Regulation, No. III of 1930, was brought into force from 1st July 1930.

(2) The Regulation was further amended by Regulation II of 1931, for enhancing the rates of tax to be levied from 1st July 1931.

(3) Rules 42, 43 and 44 of the Mysore Income-tax Rules were framed to provide for the obtaining of information from companies regarding dividends exceeding Rs. 10,000 paid to their share-holders.

(4) A new rule was framed for computing the taxable income of tea estates providing that 40 per cent of income derived from the sale of tea grown and manufactured by the seller shall be taken to be income, profits and gains liable to tax.

Representative Assembly.

At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(1) Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation.

(2) Bill to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Copyright.

(3) Bill further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911.

(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

(5) Mysore Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

Certain clauses of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation were not accepted by the

Assembly and the rest, such as appointing the Revenue Commissioner as the Chief Controlling Authority for the Panchayets, delegation of the powers of Government to the Revenue Commissioner, etc., were accepted subject to the retention of powers of appeal to Government. The general principles of the remaining four Bills were accepted by the Assembly.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the amendment of the standing orders of the Representative Assembly with a view to simplify the procedure for amending such orders was placed before the Assembly, which unanimously agreed to all the amendments proposed by the Committee.

Out of a total number of 70 questions asked, answers were furnished in respect of 69 on most of which a number of supplementary questions were put and answered.

Of the 31 resolutions on the agenda, 9 were actually moved and discussed, 4 resolutions were withdrawn after discussion, 3 were carried by a majority, one was accepted for adoption as early as possible and the remaining one was put to vote and lost.

Out of the 199 representations received for consideration by the Assembly, 67 were discussed.

Three adjournment motions for discussion on matters of public importance were allowed and discussed and two more were admitted as representations and discussed.

At the Budget Session of the Assembly, 60 out of 69 questions were answered and a number of supplementary questions were also answered on some of them.

The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(1) Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the Rights of Women.
(2) Election Offences and Inquiries Bill.
(3) Draft Minor Municipalities Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation.
(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of the first Bill. The third item was withdrawn by Government after some discussion and the second and the fourth Bills were not approved by the Assembly.

There were 32 resolutions on the Budget, out of which only one, *viz.*, deleting the revenue of one lakh of rupees anticipated from the proposed levy of fees in Middle Schools was discussed and accepted by Government.

Besides these, there were 15 general resolutions, the majority of which related to the question of revision of assessment. Only three resolutions were taken up for discussion, out of which two were passed by a majority and the third was accepted by Government with certain modifications.

The Legislative Council.

During the year, the Council met twice and occupied a total number of eleven working days.

Ten Bills were placed before the House for consideration. Of these, the Bill to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923, were considered and passed at one sitting of the Council. Two other Bills, the Bill to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928, and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, were also finally passed.

At the Budget Session of the Council, leave was granted to introduce the Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the Rights of Women, and the Select Committee Reports on the following Bills were considered and the Bills reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council :—

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, 1927.

(2) Bill to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Copyright in Mysore.

(3) Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Mysore.

(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

(5) Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.

Out of the 241 questions admitted, answers to 215 questions were printed and placed on the table. There were 203 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary, additional and supplementary. All the demands were put to vote and passed.

One hundred resolutions had been admitted and of these only 3 were moved and discussed at the December Session and none at the Budget Session. The remaining resolutions lapsed on account of want of time. Of the resolutions moved, the first related to financial aid being given to merchants and agriculturists owing to the prevailing trade depression and when put to vote, it was lost.

Grant of relief to agriculturists, in view of the fall in

prices of agricultural produce, formed the subject matter of the second resolution and this was accepted by Government in an amended form.

The third resolution was in respect of the constitution of a committee of officials and non-officials, with a non-official chairman, to enquire into the position of backward classes in—

(1) the ministerial and subordinate ranks of the State service, and

(2) the higher ranks of the State service,

and to report as to the measures needed to secure for them better representation in the public service. The resolution was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that the number of non-official members of the Central Recruitment Board would be increased by one or two.

Economic Conference.

The three Constituent Boards and the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference were re-constituted during the year. The general Conference met once in the month of October 1930. As a measure of retrenchment of expenditure, the activities of the Conference were curtailed, particularly during the latter part of the year. The post of Economic Lecturer was abolished from 1st February 1931 and the posts of District Economic Superintendents were suspended from 1st April 1931, the economic development work in the districts being entrusted to the Revenue Sub-Division Officers.

The District Boards were given a grant of Rs. 10,000 for development work.

The Dasara Exhibition was held during the year as usual. A new machinery shed was erected at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

It has been decided to constitute a Dasara Exhibition Fund to which the surplus realisations after meeting the cost of each year's exhibition will be credited. The fund will be appropriated for improvements to buildings and for introducing new features.

The following were the more important subjects considered by the Conference and its Boards :—

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

1. Provision of working capital for small industrial enterprises.

2. Manufacture of vegetable ghee
3. Establishment of a coffee bank.
4. Putting up of a cardamom drying shed at Mudgere.
5. Erection of a tile factory in Mudgere Taluk.
6. Reduction of rates charged by the Electrical Department for industrial installations.
7. Development of fruit cultivation.
8. Model Kindergarten school.
9. Physical culture in girls' schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1. The utilisation of the grant of Rs. 4,000 provided under Economic Development for the following purposes :—

(i) Introduction of Dalton Plan in a High School.
(ii) Double shift system.
(iii) Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami's school for children.
(iv) Mahilaseva Samaja for special English classes.
(v) Preparation of text-books on religious instruction.

2. Differentiation in the types of Middle Schools.
3. Report of Mr. K. N. Kini on the Education Survey in the districts of Bangalore and Kadur.
4. Education of adult women.
5. Development of Middle Schools with ruralised courses of study.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1 Reports of the Sub-Committees appointed to consider the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
2. The question of the supply of improved agricultural implements and manures to raiyats at cost price.
3. Organisation of a Fruit Growers' Association.
4. Expansion of fruit cultivation in the Malnad.
5. Loans for fruit cultivation.
6. Economic survey of villages.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

1. The manufacture of sulphuric acid.
2. Financial assistance to trade and industries in the State.
3. Amendments to the Mysore Companies' Regulation.
4. Facilities to be given to the sericultural industry.
5. Award of technical scholarships.
6. Revision of rules regarding the grant of collecting and prospecting licenses and mining leases.

Orders of Government have been passed on some of the questions referred to above.

Courts of Law.

The scheme of itinerant magistrates is being appreciated by the litigant public and it was extended to Anekal, Chennagiri, Sira, Hosadurga and Koppa during the year, the Bench Courts in these places being abolished. The scheme of combining civil judicial and magisterial functions has been working well. Two more Munsiffs were entrusted with magisterial duties during the year and, as in the case of the Special First Class Magistrate of Kolar, the Special First Class Magistrate of Chitaldrug was appointed Additional Subordinate Judge with headquarters at Chitaldrug.

By way of affording some relief to heavily worked civil and criminal courts, and for equalising, as far as possible, the work of the courts without entailing additional expense, some re-adjustment of jurisdictions was ordered in the Mysore and Bangalore Divisions.

The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 38,238 as against 37,593 during the preceding year. The number of offences increased from 17,980 during 1929-30 to 20,225 during the year 1930-31.

The system of dictating judgments to short-hand writers is now in vogue in the High Court and the Courts of the District Judges and some of the selected Subordinate Judges. Further extension of the system to some more Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs of sufficient standing is under consideration.

As a measure of retrenchment, the appointment of the Civil Courts' Auditor was abolished from 13th April 1931.

Rules under the Legal Practitioners' Regulation were amended so as to extend the time up to the end of the calendar year 1931 for enrolment as Pleaders of candidates producing certificates of having passed the First Year B.A. class examination.

Prisons.

The total number of juvenile prisoners under the age of 15 rose from 60 in the previous year to 106 during the year. Non-official visitors were appointed during the year to visit District Lock-ups and the Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields.

There was an increase in the income from jail industries from Rs. 62,903 in 1929 to Rs. 69,413, during the year

1930. Special attempts are being made to advertise and sell the goods manufactured in the jails. The gross expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,44,451 against Rs. 1,41,565 in the previous year.

Police Department.

Among the administrative measures sanctioned during the year may be mentioned the reduction of 11 Inspectors, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 28 Daffedars and 20 Constables of the executive staff working in District Police Offices and a suitable strengthening of the ministerial staff, the addition of a sub-station at Thippagondanahalli Reservoir Works, the reorganisation of the Kolar Gold Fields police force, the re-allocation of the Bangalore City police force and the strengthening of the staff for traffic duty in Bangalore City.

Since the commencement of the current official year, Government have also sanctioned the reorganisation of the executive staff of the Police Department, resulting in the reduction of the staff by one Inspector, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 346 Constables, the addition of a European Head Constable and 7 Daffedars to the District Police and 2 Subedar Majors, 10 Havildars, 4 Naiks and 38 Constables to the Reserve Police Force. This reorganisation has resulted in a net saving of Rs. 63,366 per annum.

There was an increase of crime by 1,212 cases under all classes during the year. Property of the value of Rs. 93,469 was recovered in 1,726 cases, out of property of the value of a little over two lakhs of rupees reported to have been lost in 2,667 cases.

The work of the department in respect of prevention and detection of crime was satisfactory. Better vigilance was exercised by the Traffic Department of the Bangalore City Police, resulting in an increase in the number of offences booked under the Traffic Regulation.

The total expenditure on the department during the year was Rs. 18,12,424 as against Rs. 17,72,999 in the previous year.

Military.

The scheme of mechanisation of the army which was commenced in the previous year was completed during the year and the purchase of two more lorries brought the total number to 6. The animal transport was disbanded and a small portion of it permanently attached to various units.

The questions of handing over the treasury guard

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duties to the Police, the opening of a Remount Depot at Hessarghatta Grass Farm and the reorganisation of Infantry into three Battalions—one active A Class Battalion, one for training and a third for garrisons—are under consideration.

The total expenditure under Army during the year amounted to Rs. 16,92,298 as against Rs. 18,23,007 in 1929-30.

Stamp Department.

The revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 20,40,312 against Rs. 22,17,542 in the previous year, while the total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 1,92,453 to Rs. 2,03,515.

A new dandy roll was got prepared for water-marking the stamp paper for printing new receipt stamps and a Grover Perforating Machine was installed in the Stamp Manufactory to effect quick and neat perforation of adhesive stamps.

Registration Department.

There was a fall in the number of documents registered from 164,037 during the year 1929-30 to 127,281. The revenue of the department showed a corresponding shrinkage from Rs. 3,80,112 in the preceding year to Rs. 2,95,196 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,78,030 against Rs. 1,85,992 in 1929-30.

The Special Sub-Registry Offices at Alur and Holalkere were converted into ex-officio offices and the number of probationers was reduced from 6 to 3 after the close of the year.

Medical.

Nine new Local Fund dispensaries were opened during the year including the Maternity Hospital at Tiptur. Five Malnad Improvement dispensaries in the Shimoga and Hassan Districts were abolished on account of the very small attendance of patients, and also as a measure of retrenchment. The total number of dispensaries working at the close of the year was 273.

The General Hospital at Hassan was shifted to the new building. Both this and the new General Hospital building at Chikmagalur are rapidly approaching completion.

The scheme of subsidised rural dispensaries started some time back has not been working well. It is proposed to replace these dispensaries by a new type of dispensary on a reduced scale, maintained entirely by District Boards.

Out of four such dispensaries sanctioned in the Mysore District during the year, one was opened at Kabbanahalli.

The new wards offered by Mr. Munivenkatappa and Dharmaprakasa Mr. Banumiah in the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium in Mysore were completed and equipped during the year, and patients are now being admitted in them.

The department has under consideration, in consultation with the Department of Public Instruction, a scheme for constituting a self-contained school inspection service, and a medical officer has been deputed to England to specialise in this branch of work. It is under consideration to arrange for a proper linking up of medical inspection work with that of treatment centres.

The Lepers Regulation has been brought into force all over the State. This has resulted in an increased number of admissions to the Leper Asylum at Bangalore. One of the surgeons of the department, who had been deputed to Calcutta to undergo a special course of training in this branch of work, has been placed in charge of the Asylum. Anti-leprosy work in Mandya, Malvalli and Hosur is satisfactorily progressing.

The Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners and the Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation to provide for the appointment of duly certified dispensers in chemists' shops are in the final stage of consideration by the Legislative Council.

An out-patient ward has been opened in the Mental Hospital for giving advice and treatment in early cases of mental disorder in which institutional treatment is not indicated.

The total number of patients treated in all the medical institutions of the State was 43,84,185, of whom 50,272 were in-patients as against 40,95,690 and 40,479 in the previous year.

The administrative control of the Epidemic Diseases Hospital in the Kolar Gold Fields was transferred from the Sanitary Board to the Medical Department.

Valuable information on the prevalence of "Cirrhosis of liver" among children was collected by the department. The X-ray equipment in the Krishnarajendra and Victoria Hospitals was improved.

Public Health.

The work of the Health Department is progressing in

accordance with the programme of work drawn up in consultation with the experts of the Rockefeller Foundation. The department continued to receive valuable advice and co-operation from Dr. Sweet, Consultant in Public Health, and Mr. Mieldazis, Consulting Sanitary Engineer. Mr. Victor Heiser of the International Health Board of New York visited the State in March last and advantage was taken of his presence to discuss questions relating to the future development of the work of the department. He recommended the extension of Rural Health Unit work and stressed the importance of health propaganda. He expressed appreciation of the progress made by the department in anti-malaria work.

During the year, there was a heavy incidence of cholera in many parts of the State, the worst parts affected being Mysore City and Mysore District, as many as 403 villages and 22 towns in the district having become infected. Prompt control measures were adopted by prohibiting the congregation of people at *jatras* and festivals, by disinfecting all sources of drinking water supply by the chlorination method which yielded satisfactory results and by anti-cholera inoculations on an extensive scale. Over 90,000 inoculations were done in all parts of the State and it was found that where mass inoculation was resorted to, the disease practically disappeared in the course of a week.

A Malaria Unit was started in Mysore City. Special malaria surveys were conducted in Mysore City, parts of Madhugiri and Kolar Taluks and the Durgabetta Tea Estate in the Kadur District.

The work of the Mandya Rural Health Unit continued to be satisfactory. The Unit held 94 clinics and examined nearly 1,400 children. The midwife attached to the Unit visited 165 villages in connection with pre- and post-labour work. The Unit did about 15,000 anti-cholera, 10,000 anti-plague inoculations and 1,631 vaccinations against small-pox.

Proposals regarding the establishment of one Rural Health Unit in each of the other districts are under consideration.

Vigorous measures are being taken for the control of hookworm disease, plague and small-pox. Health propaganda work is being carried on by exhibiting cinema films; 95 film shows were arranged during the year which attracted nearly 40,000 persons. During the year 11 more films on health subjects were added to the collection of the department.

In order to ensure that bore wells for drinking water supply are excavated after a careful examination of the local

conditions and site, it has been directed that in all cases of tube well sinking the advice of the Consulting Sanitary Engineer, Rockefeller Foundation, should first be sought.

The recorded births during the year aggregated 93,985 and the number of deaths was 77,181.

The Vaccine Institute manufactured lanoline vaccine for 3,09,300 cases and the quality of the lymph was satisfactory.

An experiment was started in Mysore City in the preparation of compost by treating rubbish with night soil solution. One batch of compost was carried out to completion and the final product as analysed by the Department of Agriculture is considered good for manurial purposes. Further work is being conducted. It is hoped that this compost, in addition to solving the problem of city waste disposal, will be of use as manure for lands to the raiyats under the Irwin Canal.

Public Works.

Work connected with the restoration and improvement of major and minor tanks is proceeding apace in accordance with a programme. During the year 80 minor tanks were completed. Eight important major works costing Rs. 23·94 lakhs, *viz.*, Marlavadi, Kamasamudram, Thumbadi, Nidasale, Dalavoy, Herige and Hiduva tanks and the anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur, were in progress. In addition to these, 40 miles of the main channel and 21 miles of branch channels under the Bhadra Anicut were completed and put in action. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the Anjanapur Reservoir. The river gap was filled up to a safe level and the right bank channel and the bed contour surveys were completed to a length of 21 miles.

Among the important building works which were completed during the year may be mentioned the State Life Insurance Office at Bangalore, the Medical College at Mysore, the Serum Institute at Bangalore and the Lalitha Mahal, Mysore. The new hospital buildings at Chikmagalur and Hassan were almost completed.

Rapid progress is being made on the construction of the bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur and the work on the bridge across the Hemavati at Akkihebbal has been started.

Out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 50½ lakhs for the new Bangalore Water Supply Scheme, a sum of Rs. 16½

lakhs was worked out during the year. The excavation work for the Dam and the construction of masonry made good progress, in spite of an unforeseen flood in May 1931, which somewhat retarded the work. Orders have been placed for the filters, steel and cast iron mains, pumping plant and electrical machinery and the materials are being received and arrangements made for their installation. Other important water works in progress or completed in the year were the Hunsur Water Works, the improvement of the water supply of the Mysore City and of the Kolar Town and the replacement of a portion of the rising main of the K.G.F. Water Works.

A number of retrenchment measures were brought into force during the year. The Anjanapur Division was converted into a Range with an Assistant Engineer in charge and the Hole-Narsipur Channel Division as also the new sub-divisions sanctioned for the Thumbadi and Marlavadi tanks and the T.-Narsipur bridge work were abolished.

The total grant from all sources for public works for the year was Rs. 58·09 lakhs, of which Rs. 57·19 lakhs were utilised.

Krishnarajasagara Works.

Progress in all the sections of the Krishnarajasagara Works was satisfactory. The main item of work was in connection with the excavation of the Irwin Canal. The estimates for this canal were sanctioned in July 1927, and the work was actually commenced in September of that year. The first three sections were practically completed during the year and the canal was tested up to the tunnel at Hulikére by allowing water. The Maddur branch of the canal is ready for irrigating about 22,000 acres.

Out of the grant of Rs. 23·09 lakhs sanctioned for the Irwin Canal work, Rs. 22·33 lakhs were worked out during the year. The total outlay incurred up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 122·84 lakhs against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 222 lakhs for the Irwin Canal scheme as a whole. The cost on the first three sections alone was estimated at Rs. 139·27 lakhs and the estimate, as revised on the basis of the actual outlay incurred so far, and allowing for completing a few minor works still to be done, shows a saving of about Rs. 7 lakhs. An estimate for Rs. 73·5 lakhs for the Cauvery and its sub-branches to irrigate about 63,000 acres was sanctioned and the work has been put in hand.

As regards the Dam proper, the work of fixing the automatic lift gates in the waste weir of the Dam was practically completed during the year, leaving only the actual gates to be fixed when they are supplied by the Mysore Iron Works.

Considerable progress was also made in the lay-out of the new Yedatore Town. About 60 private houses were under construction and arrangements were made for the supply of water to a number of private houses to facilitate construction work.

The work of improving and extending the Chikkadevarayasagara Channel, for which an estimate of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned, was in progress. The head works have been improved and the channel extended so as to bring under irrigation about 500 acres in the first reaches of the channel beyond Bannur tank. Further investigations regarding the Kabbini Reservoir scheme have indicated that it is possible to construct a small reservoir at Hulhalli site and detailed estimates and plans are being prepared for a small reservoir, as also rough estimates for a bigger one at Kalsargur site.

The Krishnarajasagara Committee held two sittings during the year and final recommendations were submitted to Government on the system of irrigation to be adopted, the rates of contributions and water rates to be levied. Government have passed orders laying down the policy of irrigation to be adopted and steps are being taken by the departments concerned to give effect to the same.

A hydraulic experimental station was sanctioned during the year for conducting experiments for ascertaining duties for various crops, for designing modules and sluices for securing definite discharges, and for the collection of data in regard to scientific distribution of water in the canals.

The establishment of a model farm was also sanctioned having regard to the needs of the large areas that will eventually come under irrigation. In the hydraulic station and the model farm, arrangements are being made, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, to carry out experiments on duties, modules and various other points referred to in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The scheme of developing orchard cultivation along the canal between the Krishnarajasagara Dam and the Hulikere ridge has had to be dropped as the raiyats did not evince interest in it, owing perhaps to the initial heavy cost involved. Government have decided to adopt the same policy of irriga-

tion, rates of contribution and water rate, in this locality as in the case of lands under the Maddur branch.

Electrical Works.

Steady progress was maintained in the activities of the Electrical Department. 436 additions to power installations and 1,650 to lighting installations were made during the year. The total number of power and lighting installations during the year were 1,317 and 15,042, respectively, as against 881 and 13,892 during the year 1929-30. The total quantity of power generated during the year was 1,69,491,060 B.O.T. units, showing an increase of 3,853,590 B.O.T. units over the previous year.

The rural electrification scheme was further developed during the year. Power was made available for lighting, industrial and agricultural purposes to Anekal, French-Rocks, Melkote and Mandya Towns and the villages of Kodyala and Ganjam (near Seringapatam). Proposals for the electrification of 15 more towns and villages have been prepared and are under the consideration of Government. In the case of Village Panchayets, the guarantee to be given has been specially reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. The possibilities of extending power supply to 42 more places are being investigated by the department.

It is gratifying to note that agriculturists are taking advantage of the facilities afforded for the supply of power for lift irrigation purposes. The number of pumping installations in service at the end of the year increased to 247 as against 132 at the end of the previous year. To further popularise the use of irrigation pumps, the rate for power supply was reduced from one and a half to one anna a unit during the year. The department is also taking steps to demonstrate the advantages of using electric energy for sugar-cane crushing mills.

The automatic telephone service in Bangalore and Mysore Cities which was started in 1929-30, was completed during the year and there is an increasing demand on the part of the public for telephone connections. The trunk line between Bangalore and Mysore was put in service in July 1930 and the public were allowed to utilise it on payment.

The gross revenue of the department for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 50·39 lakhs as against Rs. 47·45 lakhs during 1929-30. The net revenue, after providing for depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 33·97 lakhs.

Among the more important works undertaken by the department may be mentioned the strengthening of the Mysore transmission line, the construction of the transmission line from Bangalore to Thippagondanahalli and from the latter place to Chennapatna and its extension to Kankanhalli.

Railways.

A length of 7·6 miles was added to the total mileage of railways by the opening for traffic of the Ragi-Hosahalli-Arasalu Section from 25th May 1931. The extension of the line from Arasalu to Anandapuram, a distance of 9·5 miles, was approved by Government and work started in July 1931.

The total mileage of open lines worked by the State was 450·73 at the end of June 1931. The total capital outlay on the open lines worked by the State up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 362·70 lakhs. The total investment on both State- and Company-worked lines was Rs. 557 lakhs.

The gross earnings of the State-worked railways for the year amounted to Rs. 32·82 lakhs which was Rs. 5·68 lakhs less than the earnings for the previous year. In the case of State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company also there was a fall in gross earnings from Rs. 47·54 lakhs in the year 1929-30 to Rs. 44·38 lakhs in the year under report. Here again the prevailing acute trade depression was the cause of the fall in earnings. There was a fall in the number of passengers carried over the State-worked lines during the year which was 36,52,383 against 43,57,016 in the previous year, and movement of goods declined by as much as 53,380 tons. The latter is partly accounted for by the fact that there was practically no export of manganese during the year.

Among the more important capital works completed during the year may be mentioned the re-modelling of the Goods and Loco. Yard at Mysore Station and the re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga Section with 50 lb. rails on sleepers treated at the Bhadravati creosoting plant.

The Railway Workshops were further equipped by the addition of certain machinery. Fifty-three items of rolling stock of different kinds were newly constructed in the Workshops.

Additional facilities were provided during the year for the travelling public by the introduction of return tickets at reduced fares during the Dasara and Christmas holidays,

issue of round trip return tickets at cheap rates by III class and I and II class coupon tickets for mercantile firms.

Education.

The Elementary Education Regulation whose object is to transfer the management, control and financing of primary education to Local Bodies, while retaining powers of supervision and direction of policy in the hands of the Education Department, was brought into force with effect from 1st January 1931. The department was engaged in taking the needful measures for giving effect to the various provisions of the Regulation. Twelve Local Education Authorities were notified, one for each of the eight districts, two for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and one each for the town of Tumkur and for the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area. School Boards were constituted for the several areas and rules framed defining the powers and duties of such Boards. The District Educational Officers and their Assistants have been appointed ex-officio School Board Officers and their Assistants.

During the year, 36 Incomplete Middle Schools were converted into Complete Middle Schools and 164 Incomplete Middle Schools were reduced to the Primary standard, with permission in the case of some to prepare candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. Eleven new Middle Schools were opened in the Mysore Division. Proposals for the utilisation of the balance of the Education Cess of the Hassan District were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8,175 per annum. The Educational Cess realisations in the Kolar District were utilised for the opening of 58 new Primary Schools, conversion of 27 aided schools into Government institutions and the starting of 32 new grant-in-aid schools at a total cost of Rs. 19,705 per annum.

Another direction in which improvement was effected during the year was in the amalgamation of certain schools and strengthening the staff of others. 142 schools were thus amalgamated during the year and a suitable re-adjustment of staff effected.

The total annual expenditure from the Education Cess Fund amounted to Rs. 5,30,775 which was utilised as follows :—

(1) Development of 67 Incomplete into Complete Middle Schools.

(2) Development of 71 Primary into Incomplete Middle Schools.

(3) Opening 640 new schools.

(4) Conversion of 1,162 grant-in-aid schools into Government Institutions.

(5) Improving the teaching staff of 314 schools.

(6) Opening practical instruction classes in 43 centres.

During the year, one more Municipal High School was started at Bowringpet.

With a view to encouraging Moslem girls of the mofussil parts to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the Urdu Girls' Boarding Home at Bangalore, Government have undertaken to bear half the boarding charges for 12 boarders for 10 months in the year for a period of three years.

From time to time representations have been made to Government to make Kannada the medium of instruction in High Schools. This subject has been discussed at considerable length by the Economic Conference and other educational bodies. The chief difficulty in introducing this reform is the paucity of suitable text-books in Kannada and also the inconvenience it will cause to students whose mother-tongue is not Kannada. After a careful examination of the subject, Government have directed that Kannada be made the medium of instruction as an experimental measure in one of the Government High Schools in each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. At the same time for the benefit of such students as are likely to be inconvenienced by this arrangement, parallel classes for teaching in English will be provided.

Another direction in which an attempt has been made to avoid waste by unnecessary duplication of work is by the discontinuance of the opening of schools based purely on linguistic or caste differences and bringing together as many Kannada and Urdu schools as possible in the same building or compound.

The department is devoting continuous attention to the development of physical education and the system of medical inspection of pupils is being gradually extended to more and more schools.

Two important matters engaging the attention of Government relate to the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code and the formulation of rules under the Elementary Education Regulation.

The total number of public and private institutions on 31st March 1931 was 8,315 with a strength of 3,28,046 as against 8,358 with a strength of 3,29,928 in the previous

year. The number of public institutions was 7,091 as against 7,202 and the number of scholars studying in them was 3,04,562 as against 3,11,132 in the previous year. These figures indicate a slight decrease by 43 in the number of institutions and by 6,882 in the number of pupils. The decrease was under Primary Schools, chiefly as a result of the amalgamation of certain Primary Schools and the abolition of several Night Schools.

Of the 7,091 public institutions, 15 were Colleges with a strength of 3,170 pupils including 5 Intermediate Colleges with a strength of 1,633 pupils. There were 34 English High Schools with a strength of 6,870 pupils and 4 Kannada High Schools or High School Departments of other institutions with a strength of 257 pupils. The number of Middle Schools was 312 with a strength of 30,493 pupils and of Incomplete Middle Schools 207 with a strength of 4,140 pupils. There were 6,395 Primary Schools with 2,54,259 pupils and 96 Special Schools such as Training Institutions, Sanskrit, Industrial, Engineering, Medical, Commercial and Agricultural Schools, with a strength of 4,801 pupils. In addition to these, there were 28 Sanskrit *Pathásalas* with a strength of 572 pupils.

6,296 candidates presented themselves for the Middle School Examination, of whom, 2,180 were declared successful. 3,276 candidates sat for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 955 passed.

Of the public institutions, 624 were meant for women with a total strength of 34,892 pupils. The number of institutions for special communities and depressed classes was 1,593 with 52,673 pupils.

The scheme of training graduates has been held in abeyance and the Government Commercial School at Mysore abolished owing to financial stringency. A class for training draftsmen was newly opened in the School of Engineering at Bangalore.

An allotment of Rs. 2,38,400 was sanctioned for the construction and repair of educational buildings, of which Rs. 1,65,400 were met from State Funds and Rs. 73,000 from the Educational Cess.

The Scout Movement continues to make satisfactory progress. There are now 6,310 active members of the organisation.

Mysore University.

Final Examinations for the B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Pass)

Degrees and the Second Examination in Engineering, under the University Reorganisation Scheme, were held for the first time during the year, as also the Preliminary Examination for Honours Degrees. With the institution of Honours Final Examination next academic year and the proposed organisation of M.A. and M.Sc. courses, the Reorganisation Scheme will be fully brought into operation.

The Senate has sent up certain proposals for the reorganisation of its constitutional bodies and these are now under consideration.

During the year, the Medical College was transferred from Bangalore to Mysore. Additional accommodation was found for the Engineering College by shifting the Engineering School to another building and additional sections were opened in the Bangalore Intermediate College to allow for increased admissions.

The total receipts for the year including the Government grant of Rs. 11·75 lakhs amounted to Rs. 14·16 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 13·79 lakhs.

Three graduates of the University were successful at the Indian Civil Service Examination held during the year.

The total number of students on the rolls of all the colleges, including the Intermediate Colleges, was 2,798 as against 3,213 during the previous year. The decrease was chiefly in the Degree classes. The results of all the examinations except the Intermediate Examination were satisfactory. Forty-four women candidates were successful in the several examinations held by the University in March and April 1931.

Fresh endowments amounting to Rs. 7,200 were accepted during the year, bringing the total value of all endowments to Rs. 3,37,000 at the close of the year.

Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

Out of 29 candidates sent up from the College for the several public examinations, 21 passed with 5 in the first class. The number of students studying in the various departments of the College was 363. Endowments to the extent of Rs. 9,100 were made to the College by two private gentlemen. A new branch of learning was added to the College for instruction in *Sukla Yajur Veda.*

Agriculture.

In the Chemical Section, the control of manurial experiments on all the experimental farms was continued and the

department has been enabled to make still more definite recommendations for the manuring of such important crops as paddy, sugar-cane, arecanut and coffee. A careful study of the effect of soil acidity on the growth of coffee plant is being made and this work, when completed, will enable the department to give definite advice as to the use of lime on individual coffee estates. Requisitions from private agriculturists and estate owners for advice on the use of manures are steadily increasing.

On the Entomological side, new items of work attempted during the year related to the mass rearing of egg parasites of sugar-cane borers and paddy-stem borers and investigations as regards a number of local fish poisons with reference to their value as insecticides. Regular control measures were adopted in the case of *kamblihulas* in the Kolar District and the *ávare* pod-borer. The control of prickly-pear by the cochineal insect is expanding and this measure has become so popular that raiyats have taken the work largely into their own hands. Sixty-eight improved beehives were placed in suitable areas as compared with 39 in the previous year.

In the Mycological branch owing to the fall in arecanut prices, an extent of only 4,380 acres was sprayed against *koleroga* during the year as compared with approximately 5,000 acres in the previous year. On the other hand, the spraying of coffee for the control of black-rot and leaf-disease expanded. 10,000 acres were sprayed during the year as against 6,000 acres in the previous year. Special efforts have been made to popularise spraying in small estates with considerable success. Sprayers have been lent out free of charge, and with the co-operation of the Revenue Department, arrangements have been made for the quick disposal of applications for *takavi* loans for purchase of spraying materials.

The work of manufacturing a new design of Mysore plough was entrusted to the Central Industrial Workshop and the first samples made are being tested.

A new type of seedling cane obtained from the local *pattapatti* variety of sugar-cane which promises to be a high yielder has been evolved and it is proposed to plant it on a fairly large scale on the new Irwin Canal farm.

As a result of the intensive campaign that has been carried on during the past three years the local varieties of sugar-cane have been largely replaced by new and high-yielding varieties in many areas. New selections of paddy

and *kar* ragi strains have been developed on the Nagenhalli and Hunsur Breeding Stations and distributed for trial in various parts of the State. During the year there was a large increase in the area planted with the standard selections of cotton, sugar-cane, *hain* ragi and ground-nut recommended by the department.

The financial depression and the low prices for agricultural produce that ruled during the year have affected the work of the department in the districts, especially in regard to the introduction of improved implements and to a lesser extent, of manures. The sales of improved implements amounted to Rs. 56,047 as compared with Rs. 63,422 in the previous year.

There was close co-operation between the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments and the Village Panchayets. The number of Village Panchayets engaged in agricultural work increased from 400 in the previous year to 514 in the year under report.

As regards Agricultural education, the Hebbal School is growing in popularity. The number of students during the year stood at 72. There were as many as 158 applications for admission during the year as against 102 in the previous year. The Vernacular Agricultural Schools at Chickanahalli, Ramakrishnapur and Hassan had a successful year with an increasing number of students seeking admission. At Ramakrishnapur a start has been made in the interesting experiment of placing passed students as tenants on blocks of land belonging to the school for a period of 3 to 5 years, at the end of which it is expected they will have gained a thorough practical knowledge to enable them to settle down as agriculturists on their own lands.

Live-Stock.—Work on the Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station progressed rapidly during the year. The buildings were practically completed and the sub-station at Basur for dry stock was also opened. At the close of the year there were approximately 700 head of cattle, of which 326 were cows. It is hoped that it will be possible to double the number of cows on the station within the next two or three years. 19 bulls were distributed during the year as compared with 17 in the previous year.

The work on sheep improvement has expanded and arrangements have been made to concentrate all work on cross breeding at Ajjampur, the Yellachihalli Farm being devoted to the improvement of country sheep.

Marketing of wool on a co-operative basis has shown a

marked development. 14,412 lbs. of wool were sold by the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association as compared with 4,800 lbs. in the previous year.

The work of the Amrut Mahal Department was restricted by reducing the number of herds by three and by effecting corresponding reductions in the staff. This has resulted in the relinquishment of 17,000 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands to the Revenue Department.

Civil Veterinary Department.—There was a slight decrease in the amount of inoculation work for rinderpest done during the year due to the lower incidence of the disease. Three new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year at Kunigal, Krishnarajpet and Kalasa. There are now altogether 60 such hospitals in the State.

Serum Institute.—The main work in the Institute was the preparation of anti-rinderpest serum and rinderpest *virus* for the control of the disease. It is gratifying to note that the Institute was able to supply serum to Veterinary Departments outside the State on a larger scale during the year, about 1,02,000 doses having been sold in this way as compared with 2,150 doses in the previous year.

The cost of manufacturing serum increased slightly during the year, while the cost of *virus* has considerably been reduced.

A beginning was also made in the manufacture of other sera and vaccines. 1,700 doses of hæmorrhagic septicæmia and 1,000 doses of black-quarter filtrate were prepared and issued for test.

Special Schemes in Progress.—Special mention may be made of some schemes of far reaching importance on which this department is concentrating its attention:—

(*a*) The first of these is the establishment of seed farms for the evolving and distribution of pure strains of ragi. A highly improved strain of ragi has now been evolved and about 1,750 pallas of it, sufficient for sowing over 15,000 acres, were distributed during the year. In this work of distribution, the Revenue, Co-operative and the Agricultural Departments are working in closest association and the services of the Village Panchayets and the co-operative societies are being freely utilised.

(*b*) Another scheme is the soil survey of the Irwin Canal area. The survey of the main area which is to come under irrigation immediately was completed during the year. Along with the actual survey work, maps have been prepared and chemical and physical analyses of soils have been made.

The whole survey will give a complete picture of this important tract from a soil standpoint and should help greatly in the important development work ahead.

(*c*) Preliminary work connected with the establishment of a large sugar-cane demonstration and seed farm in the Irwin Canal area was carried out during the year and about 10 acres of land rendered fit for planting sugar-cane by the time water was supplied from a special channel in July last. All the best cane varieties have been planted in this area and have come up extremely well. The question of seed supply in this area is certain to be one of paramount importance and the department expects to develop the farm as a centre not only for the supply of high-yielding seed, but also of manures and improved implements. It is hoped that in course of time this will become an important sugar-cane crushing and jaggery manufacturing centre, leading ultimately to the establishment of a sugar factory.

(*d*) The scheme of the local manufacture of improved agricultural implements has met with considerable success. The work done so far has shown that it is possible to manufacture and put on the market ploughs at 25 per cent less cost than those that are now being sold in the State.

(*e*) In pursuance of the scheme for the development of research work by co-operation between the University and the Agricultural Department, twelve subjects have been selected for study and these are now being considered by the several sub-committees representing the two departments.

Mysore Iron Works.

The year 1930-31 has been the worst ever witnessed in the iron trade all the world over and in the case of the charcoal iron industry, the situation was further complicated by the almost complete collapse of the market for wood distillation products. Owing to the acute depression in India and the financial difficulties of Governments, railways and local bodies, there was a considerable fall in the demand for pig-iron and pipes with the result that there was keen competition for the few orders that were available and prices were considerably reduced.

To meet this situation, vigorous action was taken in various directions. The staff on the Works was considerably reduced but the full economy was felt only late in the year. An attempt was made to reduce the preparation of charcoal n the retorts and substitute, as far as possible, charcoal

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produced in the forests. The work was entirely new and the whole organisation had to be changed, and further, no charcoal could be prepared in the forests during rains. These initial difficulties are being overcome.

The operations of the year, including the writing down of the stocks, resulted in a loss of Rs. 5·38 lakhs.

Industries and Commerce.

Of the industrial and technical concerns under the control of the department, the Soap Factory, the Central Industrial Workshop and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute worked at a profit during the year.

In the Soap Factory 260 tons of soap were manufactured during the year as against 170 tons in the previous year. The total sales of soaps and other products amounted to Rs. 4,62,000 as compared with Rs. 2,87,000 in 1929-30, resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,26,000 after providing for interest and depreciation Experiments have been undertaken in the Factory for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, toilet requisites, gloy, boot polishes, water-proof textiles, etc. In addition to the experiments attempted in this Factory, some more experimental work relating to the utilization of the bye-products of the Mysore Iron Works have been undertaken by the department with the co-operation of the authorities of the Indian Institute of Science.

The value of work turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,25,000 as against Rs. 1,09,000 in the previous year and the net profits were Rs. 11,188 after making provision for depreciation on machinery. In addition to the orders placed by Government departments, private parties placed orders with the Workshop to the extent of Rs. 11,277. Two core drills were manufactured and two more are under manufacture. Most of the requirements of the Government departments, such as pressure stills for the Sandal Oil Factory, deep well pumps, soap presses, sluice gates, chilled shares and ploughs, were manufactured in the Workshop. The foundry was re-modelled and further equipped and the services of a foundry expert were engaged during the year.

The total sales in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute amounted to Rs. 90,103 and the net profit earned was Rs. 17,904. The total expenditure on the training section of the Institute was Rs. 48,247.

The manufacturing section of the Government Weaving

Factory was abolished from November 1930. Experiments, however, continued to be made in the Factory in designing and manufacturing improved weaving appliances for supply to weavers. In the teaching section, 38 students received instruction. It is proposed to reorganise the Weaving Factory into a Weaving Institute and make it a department of the Institute of Technology under contemplation. A committee has been appointed to go into this question and formulate proposals.

The newly started Porcelain Factory buildings have been completed, all machinery installed and the construction of the kiln is nearing completion. The first experiment in the manufacture of articles out of local raw materials has yielded satisfactory results. It is expected that it will be possible to start regular operations before the end of October 1931.

The Arts and Crafts Institute is being developed and a wider range of articles exposed for sale. Artisans are being supplied with new designs for which there is demand. The sales in the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 20,699 as against Rs. 15,528 in the previous year.

The department was responsible for the erection of 46 new industrial installations during the year. The total capital invested on these installations is estimated at Rs. 76,000. Of the new installations erected, 15 were pumping plants, 5 flour mills, 4 rice mills, 1 tile factory, 1 saw mill, 1 confectionary works, 2 stone crushing and mortar mills. Industrial loans amounting to Rs. 65,566 were sanctioned in 27 cases.

In addition to the eight Industrial Schools under the control of the department, a new school was opened at Gudibanda. The total number of students receiving instruction in all the schools was 347. The value of articles made amounted to Rs. 27,205.

Home Industries classes for women were started in Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur and the total amount of grants disbursed to the institutions was Rs. 7,104.

Twenty-eight bore wells were put down during the year at a cost of Rs. 47,933. Ninety per cent of the wells sunk were successful. The total number of bore wells sunk in the State so far is 140 and the total cost incurred amounted to Rs. 1,12,000.

The spinning centres at Badanval and Therukanambi continue to do good work. There was a noticeable increase in the output of both yarn and khadi in the Badanval centre

and the profit earned by the centre was Rs. 3,891. A printing and dyeing section has been started at Nanjangud as an adjunct to the weaving centre to facilitate manufacture of attractive varieties of coloured and printed cloths.

The scheme started last year for affording facilities to hand-loom weavers in Bangalore met with considerable success. Out of the sum of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by Government for being advanced to merchants for the purchase of goods from weavers, a sum of Rs. 40,420 was utilised during the year and of this Rs. 29,113 were repaid. The scheme has been continued at the request of the committee appointed to administer it till the end of December 1931.

There were 182 factories at the end of June 1931 with a total number of 18,800 operatives. ~~98 factories~~ were inspected during the year. The total number of accidents reported was 145, of which 8 were fatal. The Assistant Surgeons in charge of hospitals at important centres were appointed as certifying surgeons under the Factories Regulation.

The total numer of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Regulation of injuries by accidents that came up for adjudication before the Commissioners was 204 and the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 46,988. There were 74 fatal cases and the compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased workmen amounted to Rs. 43,016.

Arrangements were made for the supply of certified weights and measures in all the centres in which the compulsory use of such weights and measures has been enforced. People using uncertified weights and measures in the notified areas were proceeded against and out of 27 cases filed conviction was secured in 14 cases.

The provisions of the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation and Rules thereunder were given effect to from 1st April 1931 by the appointment of a full time Boiler Inspector. Out of the 234 boilers in use in the State, 52 were examined before the close of the year and a sum of Rs. 2,940 was recovered as fees. The work is proceeding.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour was published in the year and it is now being examined with a view to incorporating, as far as possible, in our Factories and Workmen's Compensation Regulations the recommendations made by the Commission. In the meantime, Government considered that immediate action was called for to concert measures leading to harmony and co-operation between Capital and Labour. They have accordingly constituted

a Board of Conciliation on the lines suggested by the Commission consisting of the representatives of Labour and Capital as also of the general public. It will be the function of this Board to deal with any dispute that may arise between Capital and Labour from the earliest stages and take all measures necessary for bringing about a fair and amicable settlement between the parties.

Sericulture.

The year was very unfavourable for the silk industry due to the world-wide fall in the price of silk. People who were growing mulberry for sale, and people who had taken mulberry gardens on lease gave up growing the crop, and the department had to undertake special propaganda work to advise the sericulturists not to uproot mulberry. The Government Filature worked for only nine months during the year and had to be closed for the remaining period for want of stock of cocoons. The total quantity of silk produced in the Filature was 4,941 lbs. There was a stock of 1,687 lbs. of silk on hand at the end of the year.

Owing to slackness of demand for silk, all the domestic basin installations stopped work from December 1930. The demand for these basins has also become slack and it was possible to sell only ten new sets during the year.

The question of organising a market for cocoons on the lines of the Japanese cocoon market is under investigation.

The starting of a new Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore for manufacturing high grade silk fabrics was sanctioned. The necessary plant has been purchased at a cost of about Rs. 1,15,000. The buildings required for the Factory estimated to cost Rs. 46,500, are nearing completion. Two Swiss experts, one for weaving and the other for dyeing and finishing, have been entertained. The weaving expert has arrived and is engaged in installing the plant.

There were 13 aided grainages at the end of June 1931 as against 11 at the end of June 1930. The aided grainages and sericultural co-operative societies supplied nearly 14 lakhs of disease-free layings during the year as against 8 lakhs during the previous year.

With a view to encouraging the rearing of good seed and bringing into existence a body of approved seed rearers, a scheme for awarding medals and certificates of approval to seed rearers who produce really good seed in the Bidadi and Kunigal areas has been sanctioned.

Sandal Oil Factory.

Due to the continued depression in trade in luxury articles, there was a further fall in the sales of oil as compared with the previous year. It was, therefore, found necessary to restrict the output in the Sandal Oil Factories. As a measure of retrenchment, the Factory at Bangalore was closed down with effect from 1st January 1931 and the entire work of distilling oil has now been concentrated in the Mysore Factory. The methods of distillation are being improved with a view to securing better yields and lowering of production costs. Attempts have also been made to explore new and develop existing markets for our oil on the Continent of Europe and in the Far East. The Sandal Oil Factory is also engaged in the work of manufacturing essential oils from the locally available raw materials and a demand has been created for *davana* and vetivert oils and *attars* prepared from jasmine, tuberose, etc.

District Boards.

The total income and expenditure of the several District Boards was Rs. 45,84,779 and Rs. 44,94,477 against Rs. 34,43,985 and 40,62,798, respectively, during the year 1929-30. The increase in the income and expenditure is reported to be due mainly to the withdrawal and re-investment of the Railway and Education Cess funds in the several districts which were ordered to be separated from the General District Funds.

The improvement work in the Malnad Districts was attended to by the respective District Boards. Government sanctioned special grants to the extent of Rs. 7,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 to the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga District Boards, respectively, for completing incomplete drinking water wells. A sum of Rs. 1,44,000 was paid by the Mysore District Board, being the balance of its contribution towards the cost of the bridge across the Cauvery near T.-Narsipur.

Under the Elementary Education Regulation which was brought into force during the year, the control of primary education was transferred from the District Boards to the Local Education Authorities and the balance of Education Cess fund collections at the credit of the District Boards was ordered to be separated from the District Funds proper and shown under a separate head.

The establishment of a *khadder* production centre at Ajjampur was sanctioned by the Kadur District Board

during the year and the same was opened on the 5th May 1931.

The more important schemes under consideration were :—

(i) utilisation of the interest on Railway Cess funds for opening out new roads; the question of amending the District Boards Regulation to permit such use of the income of these funds is under consideration; and

(ii) abolition of tolls and local taxes on motor vehicles; the question was referred to a Special Committee and their report is under consideration.

The income and expenditure of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 1,12,052 and Rs. 1,14,163 against Rs. 1,46,763 and Rs. 1,36,414 during the year 1929-30. The closing balance at the end of June 1931 was Rs. 5,755-10-0 against Rs. 7,866-8-7 of the previous year.

Municipalities.

The report of the committee appointed to draft a Bill for amending the Mysore Municipal Regulation was considered by the Representative Assembly in June Session and a new committee was constituted to draft three separate Bills for City, Town and Minor Municipalities.

The term of the Bangalore City Municipal Council having expired on 4th November 1930, it was reconstituted with effect from 5th November 1930. A lady was nominated as a Councillor for the first time.

Due to depression in trade, especially in piece goods, there was a fall in income under Octroi by Rs. 50,000 in the Bangalore City Municipality. The total income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,95,895 and Rs. 10,17,464, respectively.

The income and expenditure of the Mysore City Municipality amounted to Rs. 7,51,987 and Rs. 6,90,336, respectively.

For tarring roads, a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for the Mysore City Municipality and of one lakh for the Bangalore City Municipality.

Eight poor houses were newly constructed by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board in the Narasimharaja Mohalla at a cost of Rs. 13,441 and a scheme for anti-malarial operations in the Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 3,400 was taken on hand under the advice and co-operation of the officers of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The control of primary education in Mysore City was transferred to the Mysore City Municipal Council from 1st July 1931.

During the year, there were 106 Municipalities of which two were City Municipalities, 37 Town Muncipalities and 67 Minor Municipalities.

During the year the Municipal limits of Nanjangud and Yedatore Towns in the Mysore District were extended, the Municipal Council at Sivane in the Kadur District was abolished and the Sulibele Municipality in the Bangalore District was converted into a Village Panchayet.

The elected President of the Hassan Town Municipal Council having resigned his place, the District Treasury Officer was appointed ex-officio President of the Municipal Council as a temporary measure.

Drainage projects estimated to cost about Rs. 3 lakhs were sanctioned for Hiriyur, Molkalmuru and Chikmagalur Towns. The Molkalmuru and Hiriyur projects were in progress during the year but the project for Chikmagalur could not be taken on hand for want of funds.

Grants were made for improving the water supply to Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Chikmagalur. Bore wells were successfully sunk at Bowringpet, Mulbagal, Arsikere and Tarikere. It is under consideration to provide such wells for Hole-Narsipur, Belur, Alur, Channarayapatna and Sagar Towns.

Village Panchayets.

The Village Panchayet Scheme is gaining ground steadily and becoming popular. The number of Panchayets increased from 9,125 during the year 1929-30 to 10,301 in 1930-31. The triennial reconstitution of the Village Panchayets which commenced last year continued during the year under review also, and the remaining portion of the work is being expedited.

The demand of the Village Panchayets for 1930-31 in the shape of taxes and cesses, including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 31,49,284 and out of this a sum of Rs. 7,95,885 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,53,399. A considerable portion of the arrears represents the heavy balances of the old Unions and Panchayets which are being carried forward. Government have since laid down rules for a thorough examination of these balances and for writing off of all irrecoverable items.

In addition to the Government grant of Rs. 1,03,000 for rural reconstruction work, a sum of Rs. 2,14,000 was sanctioned for drinking water wells and tube wells.

Lighting and sanitation in villages are receiving greater

attention and some Village Panchayets have taken electric power for street lighting and for irrigation and industrial purposes.

Mines and Explosives.

During the year 1930-31, there were 49 mining blocks in the State including 4 blocks worked by the Mysore Iron Works and 2 blocks worked by the Mysore Geological Department.

The total output of fine gold during the year was 349,017 ozs. showing an increase of 22,017 ozs. over the previous year's output. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year was Rs. 1,96,91,631. The total royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 10,35,625 as against Rs. 10,05,660 in the previous year.

The number of persons employed in the industry was 18,925. There was a slight fall in the total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines during the year which was 184.

747 licenses were issued under the Explosive Rules. 58 accidents due to explosives were reported during the year involving the death of 14 persons.

Geological Department.

Due to the prevailing slump and the absence of demand for all kinds of minerals, there were fewer applications from prospectors for licenses and leases during the year. Further mining of chromite at Byrapur had to be stopped owing to accumulation of stocks. The Tallur Mine was electrified and a motor and pump installed to continue deep mining. Besides working for chromite in this mine, magnesite quarrying was continued as a subsidiary work. Experiments were continued in regard to the manufacture of ferro-chrome and have yielded encouraging results.

The department earned a revenue of Rs. 99,566 including a sum of Rs. 60,200 realised by the sale of chromite.

The following are some of the important surveys undertaken by the department during the year:—

(i) About 30 square miles to the west of the Kolar schist belt near Kamasamudra and Sakarsanahalli were geologically surveyed and mapped and the various complicated types of rocks studied.

(ii) In connection with the supply of felspar for the Government Porcelain Factory, the country round about Bangalore within a radius of 6 miles was surveyed. About 3 square miles of country to the south of Pinya on the Bangalore-Nelamangala Road were examined in detail and about 2,000 tons of good white quartz were estimated to be available in this area.

(iii) Soil survey of the Irwin Canal area was continued during the year, and one of the Field Assistants was deputed for the works.

(iv) The foundations of the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir Dam of the new Bangalore Water Works were inspected and the trial pits for the foundations of a dam across the Kabbapi river at Kalsargur, Heggaddevankote Taluk, were examined. Remedies were suggested for improving the conditions of the feeder channel of Thimmanaikankere, the main source of water supply to Chitaldrug Town.

A typical collection of specimens of minerals, rocks and ornamental stones occurring in the State sent to the Empire Mineral Resources Exhibition held in London in January 1931, was much appreciated.

Muzrai.

The proposal of His Holiness Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati Swamigalu of the Sri Sringeri Mutt to give *âsrâma* to Bramhachari Srinivasa Sastry with a view to his eventually succeeding to the Peetha was approved.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and Lord Hardinge visited the temples at Belur, Halebid and Sravanabelagola and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot visited the institutions at Belur, Sravanabelagola and Bababudan Hills.

A sum of Rs. 10,500 was contributed from the funds of the Nowl Krishna Doss Charities for the construction of a recreation hall as an adjunct to the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium at Mysore. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a first floor in the Ayurvedic and Unani College building at Mysore at a cost of about Rs. 25,000, the outlay being met partly from the contribution promised by Dharmaprakasa Mr. Banumiah and partly from the Chatram Savings Fund.

Investigation into cases of unauthorised alienations or appropriations of land or cash incomes of Muzrai institutions is being pursued by the special staff appointed for the purpose in the Shimoga and Mysore Districts, and by Revenue Officers in others. In all, 222 cases of defunct institutions and 118 cases of alienation have been detected and further enquiry in connection with them is being made.

Steps are being taken to transfer the management of many village institutions to Village Panchayets.

A committee consisting of official and non-official members has been recently constituted to investigate the possibilities of reducing expenditure on feeding in certain Muzrai institutions.

Co-operative Department.

The Co-operative Department is devoting special attention to the improvement and consolidation of the working of societies and to the exercise of a stricter control over the grant of loans and their recoveries. Special attempts were made during the year to popularise the movement in the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. The number of all kinds of societies on the registers at the end of the year was 2,213 a against 2,102 at the end of the previous year.

An increasing number of societies is taking up the work of improvement of agricultural methods by providing their members with improved implements, manures and seeds. Some of the societies in the Bangalore District have succeeded in popularising a purer strain of ragi seed recommended by the Agricultural Department. The work of the sericultural co-operative societies was hampered during the year owing to the heavy fall in the prices of cocoons and yarn. The house building societies at Yedatore and Nanjangud which were assisted with Government loans did good work during the year.

The movement is making steady progress among the depressed classes. The number of societies intended for these classes and their total membership increased to 274 and 6,078, respectively, with a total working capital of over a lakh of rupees.

Substantial progress was made in the work of the newly established Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. The Bank was able to secure debentures to the extent of Rs. 2,32,700 and advance loans to the extent of Rs. 66,000 during the year. The work of the constituent land mortgage societies is being organised.

Joint-stock Companies.

Six companies limited by shares, 3 public and 3 private, were registered during the year. The total number of companies at the end of the year was 121 as against 118 during the previous year. One limited company went into voluntary liquidation and two were struck off the registers. The number of foreign companies was 52 and of these, 3 were registered during the year. Ten societies were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation.

The total paid up capital of the companies limited by shares at the end of the year was Rs. 1,48,36,470 as against Rs. 1,47,62,025 in the preceding year.

No prosecutions were instituted under the Companies Regulation. Eight companies' offices were inspected and 2 inspectors were appointed to investigate into the affairs of one company. The fee realisations amounted to Rs. 3,156-8-6. The work of preparing a Manual of Joint-stock Companies for the guidance of the public was completed and copies were printed and made available for sale.

Insurance.

In the Official Branch of Insurance 2,265 proposals were received during the year, of which 1,792 were accepted and 1,556 policies issued, assuring a total amount of Rs. 12,71,849 in consideration of a monthly premium of Rs. 4,306. The balance at the credit of this Fund rose from Rs. 95,49,846 to Rs. 98,03,981. Besides the above balance, 5 and 5½ per cent State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 2,88,925 were purchased on behalf of the insured in accordance with the concessions allowed in connection with the flotation of the 1930 loans. In the Public Branch 2,993 proposals were received during the year and 2,479 policies were issued assuring a bonus of Rs. 24,95,400 in return for an annual premium of Rs. 1,31,522-7-0. The balance at the credit of this Fund rose from Rs. 19,14,265 to Rs. 23,63,860.

The construction of the new building for the Insurance Office which was in progress last year was completed during the year. The outlay on it to end of June 1931 amounted to Rs. 1,24,412.

Financial.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1930-31 is appended.

The following retrenchment measures were adopted for economising expenditure:—

(i) The posts of Financial Assistant to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and Account Assistants to the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Chief Electrical Engineer were abolished.

(ii) The appointment of Civil Courts Auditor was suspended.

Orders have been issued suspending with effect from 1st July 1931, the system of granting advances for purchase of motor vehicles and cycles as well as for building or purchasing houses.

The scheme of commutation of pensions has also been held in abeyance.

The scope of local and outside audit was enlarged by bringing eleven more institutions under periodical review by the Audit Department.

The loan floated during the year was over-subscribed. Two kinds of scrip were offered :—

(i) A 5½ per cent bond issued at par and repayable at par in 1938.

(ii) A 5 per cent loan issued at 95 per cent and repayable at par in 1955.

The lists were opened on the 11th August 1930 and closed on 31st October 1930. The loan proceeds amounted to Rs. 415·94 lakhs, Rs. 254·80 lakhs for the 5½ per cent, 1938 bonds, and Rs. 161·14 lakhs for the 5 per cent loan, 1955.

Press Department.

The arrangements sanctioned on the recommendation of the Press Committee regarding hours of work, revision of establishments, introduction of a sliding scale of wages for piecework, etc., were given effect to during the year resulting in a decrease in the expenditure on both the Presses from Rs. 2,37,618 in the previous year to Rs. 1,92,371 in the year under report.

The rules for the supply of stationery and forms were revised with a view to ensuring a systematic and economic supply.

The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 243 against 245 in the previous year.

Revenue Survey.

During the year, the eight District Survey charges were, as an experimental measure, reduced to seven, the Kadur District Survey Office being abolished and the several taluks of that district being distributed between the adjoining districts of Hassan and Shimoga.

As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, has been suspended with effect from 9th July 1931 until further orders, and the functions of the Superintendent of Survey have been ordered to be performed by the Revenue Commissioner.

Record of Rights work was undertaken in Closepet, Kolar, T.-Narsipur, Manjarabad, Tumkur, Holalkere and Kadur Taluks and the number of *hissas* dealt with was 95,858.

The mobile survey party organised last year to expedite the arrears of *phoding*, worked in the taluks of Magadi, Srinivaspur, Nagamangala, Gubbi, Kunigal, Channagiri, Thirthahalli, Chikmagalur, Arsikere and Holalkere.

Original settlement was introduced into 13 villages and re-settlement into 3 Inam villages. Six Inam villages were surveyed in detail and 3 re-surveyed.

Central Recruitment Board.

During the year 1,959 vacancies were advertised. Of these, reports of appointments made were received in the case of 836. 248 were cancelled for one reason or another. Of the 836 appointments which were reported, 202 were given to Brahmin applicants and the remaining 634 to candidates of the several backward communities.

On the 31st December 1930, there were in the several Public Offices 4,089 Brahmin and 2,133 Non-Brahmin officials working in the ministerial establishment of the superior service, showing a percentage of 66 and 34, respectively and 7,896 Brahmin and 7,910 Non-Brahmin officials in the executive establishment of the superior service, showing a percentage of 50 and 50, respectively. In all, there were 22,028 officials of all communities, of whom 11,985 were Brahmins and 10,043 Non-Brahmins both in the ministerial and executive establishments, showing a total percentage of 54 and 46, respectively.

Census.

A census of population in the State was taken on 26th February 1931. The total population as finally ascertained is 65,57,302, of which 33,53,963 are males and 32,03,339 females. This shows an increase of 9·6 per cent over the Census of 1921. The population of Bangalore City has increased by 45·4 per cent and of Mysore City by 27·4 per cent during the decade 1921-31. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shows an increase of 12·60 per cent.

Stores Purchase Committee.

There is a steady increase in the volume of work of the Stores Purchase Committee which have been devoting attention to improvements in regard to the preparation and consolidation of departmental indents, giving wide publicity to tenders and enquiries and placing orders after a careful study of current market conditions and tendencies. During the year purchases of the total value of Rs. 44,14,520 were arranged by the Committee which is the highest recorded figure since the Committee was constituted. Of these,

purchase orders to the extent of Rs. 25,25,493 were placed in India and of Rs. 18,89,027 in foreign countries. The expenditure incurred on the Committee was Rs. 14,187 which, on the total value of purchases effected by them, gives an incidence of 0·32 per cent.

The Committee have made arrangements with the Port Trust and the Clearing Agents at Madras which are not only calculated to facilitate the work of clearing foreign consignments arriving at that port, but also to result in considerable savings.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

Statement of Receipts and

Revenue	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	1,29,62,000	1,15,67,000	1,11,06,048
II. Forest	41,84,000	34,40,000	31,25,116
III. Excise	72,02,000	67,48,000	66,53,987
IV. Income-tax ...	12,08,000	12,13,000	12,35,940
V. Stamps	21,45,000	19,37,000	19,13,857
VI. Registration ...	3,80,000	3,20,000	2,92,616
Total ...	2,80,81,000	2,52,25,000	2,43,27,564
SURPLUS REVENUE OF ASSIGNED TRACT.			
VII. Assigned Tract Revenue	2,60,000	2,92,000	2,91,731
MINING REVENUE.			
VIII. Mining Revenue ...	12,11,000	10,74,000	10,63,980
INTEREST.			
IX. Interest	9,11,000	19,63,000	18,83,042
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
X. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	15,000	17,000	17,745
XI. Pensions and Allowances	54,000	58,000	71,109
XII. Stationery and Printing.	60,000	60,000	77,684
XIII. Miscellaneous ...	3,23,000	1,76,000	2,24,745
Total ...	4,52,000	3,11,000	3,91,283

Expenditure for 1930-31.

Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
DIRECT DEMANDS ON REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	29,61,000	30,05,000	30,18,275
II. Forest	15,69,000	15,14,000	15,37,267
III. Excise	4,52,000	4,50,000	4,48,691
III (A). Income-tax ...	82,000	82,000	81,384
IV. Stamps	97,000	85,000	82,404
V. Registration ...	1,78,000	1,83,000	1,82,400
Total ...	53,39,000	53,19,000	53,50,421
CHARGES AGAINST MINING REVENUE.			
7. Supervision of Mines and other charges.	2,09,000	2,17,000	2,18,435
Total ...	2,09,000	2,17,000	2,18,435
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.			
8. Sinking Fund ...	18,78,000*	18,78,000*	18,78,000*
9. Interest on debt and other obligations.	41,97,000	54,60,000	53,32,616
Total ...	60,75,000	73,38,000	72,10,616
PALACE.			
11. Palace (Non-voted) ...	26,10,000	26,10,000	26,10,000
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
12. General Administration...	15,08,000	16,38,000	16,43,571
13. Muzrai Institutions ...	3,59,000	3,57,000	3,60,198
14. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	1,90,000	1,78,000	1,85,942
15. Pensions and Allowances (Non-voted).	15,63,000	15,95,000	16,04,228
16. Stationery and Printing...	3,66,000	3,18,000	3,11,532
17. Miscellaneous ...	73,000	1,45,000	1,53,590
Total ...	40,59,000	42,31,000	42,59,061

* Non-voted ... ... Rs. 15,21,000
Voted ... ... Rs. 3,57,000

Total ... Rs. 18,78,000

Statement of Receipts and

Revenue	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	3,09,15,000	2,88,65,000	2,79,57,600
PROTECTION.			
XIV. Courts of Law ...	44,000	49,000	47,827
XV. Jails	1,000	1,000	1,892
XVI. Police	11,000	13,000	13,421
XVII. Medical	45,000	40,000	43,907
XVIII. Public Health ...	23,000	25,000	29,475
Total ...	1,24,000	1,28,000	1,36,522
PUBLIC WORKS.			
XIX. Civil Works ...	90,000	87,000	98,754
XIX (*a*). Communications ...	4,33,000	4,76,000	4,66,934
Total ...	5,23,000	5,63,000	5,65,688
MORAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.			
XX. Education ...	1,97,000	2,05,000	2,15,510
XXI. Agriculture ...	60,000	62,000	63,777
XXII. Industries and Commerce.	13,000	19,000	18,080
Total ...	2,70,000	2,86,000	2,97,367
Carried Over ...	3,18,32,000	2,98,42,000	2,89,57,177

Expenditure for 1930-31—*contd.*

Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	1,82,92,000	1,97,15,000	1,96,48,533
PROTECTION.			
18. Courts of Law ...	11,18,000	11,46,000	11,51,279
19. Jails	1,42,000	1,30,000	1,08,403
20. Police	17,88,000	19,10,000	19,31,599
21. Medical	12,44,000	11,59,000	12,18,090
22. Public Health ...	1,93,000	1,82,000	2,12,227
Total ...	44,85,000	45,27,000	46,21,598
PUBLIC WORKS.			
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.	14,50,000	12,86,000	12,62,367
24. Civil Works	10,00,000	9,84,000	8,54,789
24 (A). Communications ...	11,00,000	13,26,000	13,88,059
Total ...	35,50,000	35,96,000	35,05,215
MORAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.			
25. Economic Development ...	1,00,000	99,000	1,04,066
26. Education	53,67,000	53,63,000	53,48,196
27. Agriculture	13,79,000	14,18,000	14,25,393
28. Industries and Commerce	2,20,000	2,24,000	2,20,367
29. Co-operative Societies ...	1,67,000	1,66,000	1,65,842
Total ...	72,33,000	72,70,000	72,63,864
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.			
30. Grants for Public Improvements.	7,20,000	6,43,000	5,85,057
Total ...	7,20,000	6,43,000	5,85,057
Carried Over ...	3,42,80,000	3,57,51,000	3,56,24,267

Statement of Receipts

Revenue	Budget Estimate 1930–31	Revised Estimate 1930–31	Final Accounts 1930–31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	3,18,32,000	2,98,42,000	2,89,57,177
XXIII. Army and Defence ...	87,000	92,000	79,947
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
XXIV. Railways (net receipts.)	25,81,000	14,94,000	14,54,969
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works. (net receipts).	34,06,000	33,11,000	33,78,025
INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER WORKS. REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
XXVII. Iron Works ...	...	—5,89,000	—6,92,981
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (net receipts).	70,000	71,000	71,622
XXIX. Industrial Works ...	6,000	—1,000	—13,470
Total ...	76,000	—5,19,000	—6,34,829
Grand Total ...	3,79,82,000	3,42,20,000	3,32,35,289

and Expenditure for 1930-31—*contd.*

Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	3,42,80,000	3,57,51,000	3,56,24,267
ARMY AND DEFENCE.			
31. Army (Non-voted) ...	18,26,000	17,17,000	17,13,034
32. Subsidy to British Government (Non-voted.)	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000
Total ...	42,76,000	41,67,000	41,63,034
FAMINE RELIEF.			
33. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL EXPENDITURE.			
35. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	20,000	3,000	1,761
36. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure.	...	10,000	...
Total ...	20,000	13,000	1,761
Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	3,85,76,000	3,99,31,000	3,97,89,062
Deduct Expenditure met from Reserves.	6,50,000	5,00,000	3,59,724
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	3,79,26,000	3,94,31,000	3,94,29,338
Surplus + or Deficit − ...	+56,000	−52,11,000	−61,94,049
Grand Total ...	3,79,82,000	3,42,20,000	3,32,35,289

Statement of Receipts and

Revenue	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Receipts not credited to Revenue.	...	...	...
Interest on Mysore Railways Loan Sinking Fund Investment.	5,01,000	5,01,000	5,00,970
Capital not charged to Revenue ...	...	...	...
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	12,000	21,000	—1,471
Total ...	5,13,000	5,22,000	4,99,499

Expenditure for 1930-31—*concld.*

Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Revised Estimate 1930-31	Final Accounts 1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue.	...	...	...
37. Railways and Tramways ...	12,00,000	12,72,000	9,03,126
38. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.	38,46,000	44,32,000	42,68,230
39. Industrial or other works ...	17,06,000	19,09,000	17,58,144
40. Iron Works	10,00,000	5,00,000	3,34,469
Total ...	57,52,000	81,13,000	72,63,969

The Address over, MR. L. VEMA REDDY extended, on behalf of the House, a cordial welcome to His Highness the Maharaja on his safe return recently from his arduous tour to Mount Kailas. He mentioned that His Highness was the first ruler to undertake such a difficult pilgrimage, which showed how religious-minded he was. The subjects of Mysore were fortunate in having a ruler of the type of His Highness, and the members of the Assembly would request the Dewan to kindly submit their warm greetings and assurances of loyalty to His Highness on such a happy occasion.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, while joining in the welcome which my hon'ble friend Mr. Vema Reddy has given expression to in the matter of the return of His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, after his long and arduous pilgrimage to Mount Kailas, I wish also to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of this House, our sense of deep thankfulness and profound gratitude to His Highness for making the momentous announcement to contribute a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in this hour of State crisis. It is an added and striking evidence of the fact that the thoughts of His Highness are always with His Highness' subjects, and this act of generosity on the part of His Highness has stirred and moved the hearts of His Highness' subjects in a manner which I cannot find adequate words to express. We are fully conscious of the fact that His Highness' commitments are great and numerous, and even as His Majesty the King-Emperor has said, while foregoing a sum of £50,000 out of his Privy Purse as a measure of national economy, to the effect that it is hard to make retrenchments, even so it must indeed be very hard for His Highness to effect necessary retrenchments. We know full well that the commitments are mostly for the benefit of the State and are being made in the interests of efficient administration of the State. We, the subjects of His Highness, are indeed blessed; for, if His Highness' sympathy and vigilance over the administration are a valuable asset, I venture to state that His Highness' piety and nobility of character exercising an elevating influence, are indeed a more priceless and, may I add, rarer asset to the State. On these virtues rests the stability and the future of the State and we may well congratulate ourselves that we are living in these days under the benign rule of so noble a prince. I make this prayer, that you, Sir, may kindly convey these sentiments of our humble devotion, loyalty and gratitude to His Highness for the great announcement that he has been pleased to make.

I may take this opportunity also of welcoming our hon'ble friend, Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, as a Member of the Executive Council. He is to-day holding the place temporarily but ere long we hope to see him hold the place permanently. We have always watched his work—long and meritorious as it is—and we can confidently say that he brings to bear upon all problems a logical and a very thorough reasoning and he always resorts to powers of persuasion and logic rather than any kind of official or bureaucratic method of carrying conviction to the people.

May I also join you in the very laudable terms in which you have praised the work of our friend, *Rajasevasakta Diwan Bahadur* K. R. Seshachar? We, of the Mysore District, probably as members of no other district, have come to value his services very greatly and we know that the successful completion of the Krishnarajasagara Dam works as well as the Irwin Canal, which together will practically banish hereafter any possibility of famine in the State, are due in a very large measure to the ability and efficiency of Mr. Seshachar.

I thank you for so kindly permitting me to say these few words.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN:—I beg to associate myself with the observations made by my learned colleague Mr. H. C. Dasappa. It is indeed very magnanimous of His Highness the Maharaja, our beloved Sovereign, to have contributed a large sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the State funds to improve our financial condition. We beg to take this opportunity to give expression to our profound gratitude for this act of generosity on his part. This is a further proof, if any proof is needed, that the solicitude and the welfare of the country are always fresh in the mind of His Highness the Maharaja. We beg that you will be pleased to convey to His Highness the grateful thanks and the gratitude of the members of this Assembly for this act of generosity.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR also offered his grateful thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the contribution that he had made from his Privy Purse and added that this act was an adequate proof to the British Government that the economic condition of the State was very bad and that there was great need for relief in the shape of the abolition of the subsidy. It was also an indication that there would not have been any need for a contribution from His Highness' Privy Purse if the State had been allowed an adequate share

in the customs and other indirect taxes which Mysore had been paying to the British Government. He suggested that these views might be communicated to Sir Mirza M. Ismail now in London.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA added that the example which His Highness had set should be copied by all the officers of the State. He explained that, while Provincial Governments in British India had already decided to effect cuts, Mysore was still contemplating action; and he suggested that the cuts should go up to 15 and 20 per cent as elsewhere. After expressing congratulations to Mr. Rajagopalachari on his elevation to the Council, he paid a high tribute to the meritorious services rendered by *Rajasevasakta Diwan Bahadur* K. R. Seshachar who was soon retiring, and prayed to God that Mr. Seshachar be spared for a long time to come so that he might sit in the Constitutional Houses of the State as a non-official member and continue to serve the State and its Ruler as heretofore.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM.—On behalf of this Assembly, I beg to tender our respectful greetings to His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, on his safe return from the most arduous pilgrimage which could be undertaken and accomplished only by His Highness. His Highness has placed the State under a deep debt of gratitude by his generosity in the announcement of a contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs from his Privy Purse. It further discloses his genuine interest in the welfare of the subjects, and I am confident that, whatever the depth and extent of the economic crisis so long as His Highness reigns over us, we need not be afraid of this world-wide depression, because His Highness is always watching over us and he does the right thing at the crucial moment. You will be pleased to convey our deep debt of gratitude to His Highness for his exceptional marks of affection towards his subjects. I also express our indebtedness to the Government of His Highness for the announcement that they have ordered to effect a cut in salaries of officers which, we hope, will go a long way to balance the budget.

Let me also congratulate you, Sir, on having occupied the premier position at the helm of the affairs of the State. At this critical time, when you are fighting against odds with courage, it is re-assuring that you have a very able adviser and colleague in Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, to whom I tender the congratulations of this House. Mr. Rajagopalachari has devoted his entire life to the service of the State

and his experience at this time will be of invaluable help to you.

Sir, I pray for your long life and prosperity.

The Kannada translation of the Dewan's Address was then read by Mr. C. K. Venkataramiah, Kannada Translator to Government.

The following members who attended the Assembly for the first time then took the oath of allegiance :—

(1) Mr. Lionel Newcome, Mysore Planters' Association, Somwarpet.
(2) Mr. K. Venkatasamiah, Nanjangud Municipality.
(3) Mr. Papanna, Nanjangud Taluk.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

I. Statement of General Principles of the Bill for the Amendment of Section 73 of the Mysore Forest Regulation.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, explained the principles as follows :—

Under the existing law, every occupant or holder of land is responsible for the preservation of all sandal trees growing thereon and is liable to pay compensation on account of any injury caused to such trees, in case he fails to report the injury or to prove that it was not caused by his own act or neglect. The Sandalwood Committee have recommended in their report published with Government Order No. G. 5082-95—Ft. 26-29-14, dated the 11th November 1930, that the person in actual possession (*i.e.*, the *anubhavadar*) of the land be made primarily responsible for any damage caused to sandal trees on his land and that the registered occupant be held liable only when the compensation for the damage cannot be recovered from the *anubhavadar*. This recommendation of the committee has been approved by Government and the amendment proposed is intended to give effect to it.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA said that, while Government had taken only one of the recommendations of the committee which had been appointed at the instance of the Representative Assembly, how they had dealt with the other recommendations had not been made known to the House. He requested that a copy of the Government Order dealing with all the recommendations be supplied to him.

THE DEWAN promised to comply with the request.